

CHRISTMAS NUMBER

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CHRISTMAS 1918

The Great Lesson of the War

The world has just witnessed the most inspiring event in its history—the overwhelming triumph of a great spiritual ideal over organized brute force.

Against ruthless might, years of calculated preparation, of crafty plotting and of cunning intrigue under materialistic leaders on the one hand, have been opposed the spontaneous efforts of free peoples, springing to their self-appointed task as the champions of humanity under the heavy handicap of numerical and material inferiority, but guided by the wisdom of leaders deeply schooled in that knowledge which is the foundation of the best in our modern civilization—that knowledge gained through ages of slow development at an incalculable cost in life and treasure which leaves its possessor in any walk of life never wholly unprepared for the biggest emergencies in life's battles.

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to be able to speak and write with understanding and precision, to command the respect of your business and social acquaintances as a person of broad knowledge, to say nothing of the increased earning power that inevitably develops in the man or woman of breadth of outlook who is able to see business problems in a big way? Yet all these commanding advantages may be yours at an outlay of only 3 1/3 cents a day!

Why He Earns \$30,000 a Year

By VICTOR JONES

Who Improved His Memory in One Evening

Here is perhaps the most remarkable story of memory power—and what it will do to send a man ahead in business—that I have run across since I learned, to my own great advantage, the secret of a better memory from David M. Roth, the famous memory expert.

It is the true experience of two clerks in New York City who started together, side by side, at the modest salary of \$12 a week.

I have the facts straight from John Wesley, one of Mr. Roth's most successful pupils, who began his own business career in the same office with the two clerks, Powers and Weeks,* whose story I am going to tell you.

I shall give it in Wesley's own words—as nearly as I can recall them—adding that he himself, at 32 years of age, has risen to the Treasurership of one of the best known corporations in New York City.

"Powers," said Wesley, "developed an accurate memory. Weeks was always forgetting. Powers with his dependable memory proved himself invaluable to his employers. He got on amazingly. He was always being pushed ahead. A raise in salary was to him a fixed semi-annual event.

"Facts and figures he had at his finger tips. He could always be counted on to do anything he was told because his employers found that they could count on him—he always remembered.

"Weeks, poor chap, was just the opposite—he was never sure of anything. He always 'guessed' or 'thought,' but never seemed to know.

"The man with the memory is now, a few years later, the head of a giant publishing enterprise with a handsome interest in the business and a salary of \$30,000 a year.

"The man who could not remember is now collecting petty advertising bills for a New York newspaper. His salary is about \$20 a week.

"You see the success of Powers and the failure of Weeks was largely due to one's remarkable memory and the other's inability to remember.

"I am sure this is the answer, because I had an opportunity to observe both men at close range in their daily work."

The Sequel

I saw Wesley five months later and as we were talking about the extraordinary success of the Roth Memory Course I recalled the case of Powers and Weeks.

"That's funny," said Wesley. "Do you know I ran into Weeks only yesterday in Times Square and you never saw such a change in a human being. He is in a fine new position and is going ahead fast.

"I always believed he had good stuff in him if he ever found out how to use it—but I never dreamed he would get on his feet in five short months; for the last time I saw him he was about the sorriest spectacle you can imagine.

"And to what do you think he attributes his new grip on himself?

"Nothing more or less than the Roth Memory Course, which I sent him in the hope that it would bring him to.

"Not only has Weeks found his memory, but he has become keener and more observing. He says it is a wonderful feeling to be sure of his facts, as Mr. Roth's lessons have taught him to be.

"He says he is getting to remember faces and names about as easily as his A B C's and the same with telephone numbers and street addresses and business statistics.

"Weeks may never catch up to Powers, because he let his fellow clerk get a pretty big lead, but I am certain that in another year he will be miles ahead of the point at which he would have been had he not learned from Mr. Roth how to use the perfectly good memory that his recent experience with the Roth Memory Course proves beyond question he possessed all the time."

VICTOR JONES

For obvious reasons Mr. Jones has substituted the names Powers, Weeks and Wesley for the real names of the gentlemen mentioned in this story.

* * * * *

David M. Roth began with a poor memory himself. He says that more than anything else was what set him to cultivating his own memory and working out the wonderful Roth System which has been responsible for so many thousands of improved memories all over the United States.

Mr. Roth actually could not remember a man's name twenty seconds after being introduced to him.

Yet today there are probably 10,000 people or more in the United States whom Mr. Roth has met at different times—most of them only once—whom he can name instantly on sight.

The accounts of Mr. Roth's amazing memory feats have been published in newspapers all the way from Seattle to New York. He goes into a banquet room or lecture hall and after being introduced to fifty or sixty people turns his back while they change seats. He then picks out every one by name and tells him his telephone number and business connection—for good measure.

As Mr. Roth says, there is nothing miraculous about this. Anyone can do it and the other apparently "impossible" things that so astonish Mr. Roth's audiences.

A Better Memory in One Evening

Mr. Roth's System, which he has developed through years of study, has been put into a course of seven fascinating lessons, so easy that a twelve-year-old child can learn them—yet so effective in their improvement of the memory that hundreds of business executives all over the country—by their own testimony—consider the Roth Course well-nigh priceless to them.

Read this letter from C. Louis Allen, who at 32 years became president of a million dollar corporation, the Pyrene Manufacturing Company of New York, makers of the famous fire extinguisher and who is now president of the Allen Sales Service, Inc., New York City:

"Now that the Roth Memory Course is finished, I want to tell you how much I have enjoyed the study of this most fascinating subject. Usually these courses involve a great deal of drudgery, but this has been nothing but pure pleasure all the way through. I have derived much benefit from taking the course of instruction and feel that I shall continue to strengthen my memory. That is the best part of it. I shall be glad of an opportunity to recommend your work to my friends."

A single evening spent on the first lesson will give you the secret on which the whole Roth System is based. In that first evening you should easily double your memory power.

Just think what it will mean to you to have twice as good a memory. H. Q. Smith, Manager of the Multigraph Sales Company of Montreal, says:

"Here is the whole thing in a nutshell: Mr. Roth has a most remarkable Memory Course. It is simple, and easy as falling off a log. Yet with one hour a day of practice, anyone—I don't care who he is—can improve his memory 100% in a week and 1000% in six months."

And we could show you hundreds of other letters similar to Mr. Smith's—received in the last month alone. After a few hours with Mr. Roth's Course you will be amazed and fascinated at the new sense of confidence and power that will be yours.

You will be freed forever from the artificial memory tricks to which most of us have been slaves.

You will learn to remember instantly

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Speeches You Hear	Facts
Talks	References
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Selling Points	Business Reports
Legal Points	Good Stories
Conversations	School Lessons
Pictures	Household Duties
History and Dates	Business Appointments
Streets and Numbers	Social Engagements

And you will find it not hard work as you might suspect, but just as much fun as playing an absorbing game. For Mr. Roth makes the act of remembering an easy, natural, automatic process of the mind.

Send No Money

Don't send a single penny. Merely fill out and mail the coupon. By return post, all charges prepaid, the complete Roth Memory Course will be sent to your home.

Study it one evening—more if you like—then if you feel that you can not afford to keep this great aid to more dollars—to bigger responsibilities—to fullest success in life, mail it back to the publishers within five days and you will owe nothing.

Mr. Roth's fee for personal instruction to classes limited to fifty members is \$1,000, but in order to secure nation-wide distribution for the Roth Memory Course at the time above all others when Americans need all the self-improvement they can get, the publishers have put the price at only \$5.

If a better memory means only one-tenth as much to you as it has to thousands of other business men and women, mail the coupon today—NOW—but don't put it off and forget—as those who need the Course the very worst are apt to do. Send the coupon in or write a letter now before the low introductory price is withdrawn.

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Leslie's Illustrated Weekly Newspaper

JOHN A. SLEICHER,
Editor-in-Chief

CONKLIN MANN, Managing Editor

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES

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THE world will never know the true story of Germany's four-year struggle with starvation. For that war was psychological, rather than physiological; and psychology is hard to put into the history books. By all the laws of human alimentation, Germany should have been starved out of existence two years ago. Computed on the basis of daily rations of calories and the other scientific data for determining a nation's approach to starvation, Germany probably was closer to a physiological collapse in the days of the "turnip tragedy" in March, 1917, than she was last month. But it was mind before matter; psychology triumphed where physiology failed. That explains why Germany survived the lean days of those turnip ides of March in 1917—with crops at the other end of the year—only to succumb in the full of the harvest moon of October, 1918.

Why? Because in March, 1917, Germany's Junker leaders were still able to convince her misled people that their national existence was at stake, and that to yield to starvation was equivalent to extermination. Throughout the war, in victory and in defeat, they had succeeded in convincing the people that they were fighting for self-defense against enemies who were but waiting for the slightest sign of German weakness to trample her people underfoot. These Junkers used the very fact that her enemies were fighting with this weapon of starvation to justify to the German people the ruthlessness of their own submarine warfare and of the other violations of international law which finally forced us into the war against the Central Powers.

Nor did they starve. They got hungry—how hungry it is hard to put into words. For the words would spell starvation, while the facts did not. We shall probably get a proof of this interesting phenomenon soon. For it would be my guess that because of the absence of this psychological support it will require 50 per cent. more food to keep Germany from starving this winter than it did a year ago, when her enemies were pounding at her gates and the hungry people checked their clamorous appetites because they believed that faltering meant extinction.

But the morale that supported them then is gone now, and there is nothing in sight to indicate that it can be built up again for a long time to come. The tension has snapped, and it will not be a surprise if the very people who struggled hardest to live in the days of famine will

When Germany Was Starving

By OSWALD F. SCHUETTE

EDITOR'S NOTE.—The real, inside facts of Germany's terrible plight when it faced starvation and the reason it did not surrender unconditionally are given in this striking article. Mr. Schuette was war correspondent for the Chicago News and was not recalled from Berlin until the crisis of a year and a half ago. He was in intimate touch with the Democratic leaders in Germany who were seeking peace while the military leaders were determined to fight. Early this year, Mr. Schuette made the remarkable prediction that the war would close this year; that Germany would make a last desperate effort to win a military victory, and if successful could then offer such generous terms of peace that its tired adversaries would be inclined to accept them, and that if its last military effort failed, internal conditions would be so alarming that Germany's immediate surrender would be assured. This has come true.

give up the battle of life most easily, now that food is in sight and the specter of starvation should vanish.

There you have the secret of the reason that, although for three years the world heard nothing but reports of famine from apparently veracious sources about

that in peace times had been devoted to cattle-feeding. It all seemed easy enough—at first. Yet one difficulty began right at the start. Potatoes had not vanished alone. Everything else seemed to disappear synchronously, as the poets say. Flour was exceptionally short,

and the potato meal that had always helped out was no longer available. So the Germans tried turnip flour. It proved a sorry substitute. Despite this, the turnips had to do duty as substitutes for about everything else on the calendar of foods. At that time my meals in the Hotel Adlon, in Berlin, ran about like this: For breakfast there was a coffee substitute. Real coffee had disappeared in 1915. Cereal coffee was equally out of the question. So they made a coffee substitute by roasting dried turnips. Brewed by a master chef—for the Adlon was a splendid hotel—the result at least looked like coffee. I can't describe exactly how it tasted, but its resemblance to coffee ended with its looks. Cream—I mean milk—was out of the question; that was reserved for children under two years. Sugar was similarly forbidden in hotels,

so you sweetened the coffee with coal tar saccharine. With it came two slices of bread—on bread cards. That is they called it bread. There is everything in a name. But for that, you might have mistaken it for a sliver of asphalt pavement or a cross between faded oilcloth and ruined sponge. It was made out of turnip flour and seemed to boast of its lowly parentage. After some experimenting, I found that it could be eaten if sliced to a waferlike thinness and toasted to a crisp.

There was no butter, and no real marmalade. But there was "jelly" in profusion, such as it was. There seemed to be no limit to the choice. The waiter always beamed as he recited the list—cherry, raspberry, pineapple, crab-apple, strawberry, grape, apple, quince, plum and all the rest. Only it was all camouflage. They were all the same in reality—turnip mash, sweetened with saccharine, flavored with coal-tar flavors and colored with coal-tar dyes.

Continued on page 727



German women of all classes at work in a garden near a large German city.

Germany, the stories of her collapse under the spur of starvation always proved untrue.

As the last of the American correspondents to leave Berlin, I was in that capital throughout the spring of 1917 when the food conditions of Germany reached their lowest point in the war. The potato crop which had saved Germany in the winter of 1915-16, and saved it again in the winter of 1917-18, proved a failure in the fall of 1916. Statistics showed that it would not outlast the winter. But the German bureaucracy which ran the food departments was confident. In October, 1916, it announced that 10,000,000 tons of rutabaga turnips had been stored in East Prussia, to be rationed out as soon as the potatoes vanished.

Had they been as infallibly wise as they like to believe they were, they would have begun at once to adulterate the weekly potato rations with generous admixtures of turnip. For their later experience demonstrated that

EDITORIAL

"Stand by the Flag:—In God We Trust"

Hands Across the Sea

THERE seems to be a little mystery regarding the President's determination to violate all precedents to go across the sea to attend the peace conference. The announcement of his purpose was noticeably brief. It came at a time when two of the most ardent advocates and supporters of President Wilson, the *New York Times* and *World*, were endeavoring to prove to him that the proposed trip was inadvisable.

We wish that the President might have taken the American people into his confidence, in pursuance of the policy which he espoused long before he was in politics. In his book entitled "The New Freedom," he urged that public officials should do everything in the clear light of day. He protested against a policy of secrecy in diplomacy.

There are those who believe that the President's purpose is to overcome the opposition abroad to some of the fourteen points which he laid down as a basis for peace. It is no secret that these were not fully concurred in by our allies, or, as the President terms them, "our associates." Nor was the President's first answer to Germany in an interlocutory vein entirely satisfactory to Great Britain. The *London Spectator*, for instance, in a very friendly editorial regarding the President, says that "there is no harm in saying that his original questions [to Germany] raised a few doubts in this country." The *Spectator* says, "The critics would have preferred the stiff upper-lip, the imperious negative, from the first moment."

Possibly the President desires personally to present his views on the questions at issue, particularly those on the "freedom of the seas," and in favor of a League of Nations, on which latter project his heart is said to be set. He leaves Washington at a critical time when the nation is confronted with profoundest problems involved in our sudden transition from a war to a peace footing. The solution of these may involve the very prosperity of the country. For this reason it has seemed to many friends of the President that he should have foregone all other considerations and remained at the White House.

It has been said that the President believes that he can conduct the affairs of state from Paris by cable, but he might with equal facility keep in close contact with the peace conference from the White House, in a similar way. After all we must leave the final verdict as to his judgment on the matter to the arbitrament of the future. Of one thing we are assured and that is, that as the President of the United States he will have a welcome abroad that will make us all feel proud.

The Christmas Ban Removed

THE 1918 Christmas song of praise should rival the music of the angel chorus heralding to the shepherds the birth of the Savior. Other wars may have been longer, but no other was ever so universal in its destructive sweep. For four weary years "peace by Christmas" was the longing of the world. Long deferred, it has come at last. Millions who before could observe Christmastide only in perfunctory fashion are now going to celebrate it with spontaneous joy.

Let all the candles be lighted, all the fires be kindled, and let the good old Christmas cheer of feast and gift hold unrestrained sway. The *New York Herald*, which has never been brighter nor more vigorous than it is to-day, very pertinently suggests that the proposed curtailment of Christmas, which was to conserve raw material and labor, should be set aside now that peace has come. Let our merchants have a record trade this year, and all be the happier for it. Keep the wheels of prosperity moving and put a few W. S. stamps in every stocking.

There is enough Christmas cheer for all the world. 'Tis but Christian to want the children, not only of our land and of the Allied nations, but those of enemy lands as well, to celebrate the season with gifts and joy. We may trust the peace congress to see that those responsible for starting the war shall be adequately punished, that those guilty of particular crimes shall pay a just penalty, and that world peace shall be made secure for the future.

This being assured the Christmas festival should be made to promote universal good will to speed the new day and order when all governments shall be responsible to their peoples, when all shall be inspired by a common sense of justice and humanity, when the Christmas message of "peace, good will among men," shall be the everyday experience of all nations and peoples.

Glory Enough for All

By THE HON. CHARLES EVANS HUGHES

WE find reason for congratulation that we have no envious regard of others with respect to the achievement that has been won and the complete victory which has been granted to us in this most blessed of all hours of history; whether we look to the unquenchable ardor and dauntless spirit of the men of France, or whether we regard the dogged determination, pertinacity, and stubborn heroism of the men of Great Britain, or the splendid skill and intrepidity of the men of Italy, or the wonderful enthusiasm and resistless dash and energy and courage of our own men of America, who came in almost at the very last hour and made success possible and sure—we find the same spirit, the same animating purpose, the same lofty conception of duty, the same self-sacrifice, the same fortitude in dire disaster. We find human nature at its very best enlisted in the cause of liberty in all the armies, and once more vindicating man, made in the image of God, and defending man's greatest inheritance—the right to live a free and noble life.

Why Neglect Our Ablest Men?

THE disposition of Belgium and Alsace-Lorraine is simplicity itself compared with the problems of Central Europe in connection with the peace settlement. André Cheradame points out, in the *Wall Street Journal*, how few Entente statesmen, before the war, studied the intricate problems of Central Europe, and how necessary it now is to call in these experts if the racial aspirations of these groups of people are to be handled in such a way as to secure a lasting peace.

The United States has always followed the Cheradame plan of selecting its ablest men to represent it in peace conferences. Our representatives at Paris in 1783 at the close of the Revolutionary War included Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson. In 1793 we sent to Paris to smoothe out difficulties with France, John Marshall, Elbridge Gerry and Charles C. Pinckney. After the War of 1812 John Quincy Adams, James A. Bayard and Henry Clay were among the peace commissioners, and in 1898 at the close of the Spanish-American War, William R. Day, Cushman K. Davis, William P. Frye, George Gray and Whitelaw Reid represented this country in peace deliberations. These are names familiar to all students of American history and represent the nation's highest qualifications in the realms of international law and diplomacy.

The United States possesses to-day, just as it had in the past, men who have devoted their lives to the public service and who by study and experience are qualified to help solve world problems. These problems were never so great and tremendous as now.

The Plain Truth

COMMENDABLE! The Jew of the ancient world was a fighting man. His early kings were all great soldiers. No people ever fought with more fanatical devotion than did the Jews in the centuries of persecution immediately preceding the Christian era. Throughout the Christian centuries the Jew has been a man without a country, and until modern days a universal object of persecution. With no land to fight for he naturally lost his martial qualities. The great struggle which has been going on, a struggle to make all the world a safe place to live in, has given the Jew his opportunity. American Jews have a brilliant record to their credit and have supplied a larger percentage of soldiers than is proportionate with their population. Jewish women, too, in the work of the Red Cross, the Food Administration and the Liberty Loan Campaigns, have done their full share of patriotic service.

WS. S.! Foreign investors realize the convenience and profit as an investment that our War Savings Stamps offer. A subscriber to *LESLIE'S*, residing in Leeds, England, has sent us a draft drawn on the London City and Midland Bank Limited in full payment

for fifty War Savings Stamps at \$4.21 each. The stamps were promptly remitted through the Title Guarantee & Trust Company of New York. We suggest to all our readers that they emulate this example of our farsighted subscriber in England. In the interim between the Liberty Loans and with the coming of peace, the National Savings Campaign, as Mr. Frederick W. Allen, the New York War Savings Director, declares, "becomes of increased importance. The reconstruction period is ahead of us and consistent conservation and saving will be more than ever necessary to enable the Government to bring home the 2,500,000 American troops that have helped to turn the tide against Germany." Let everybody save and buy War Savings Stamps.

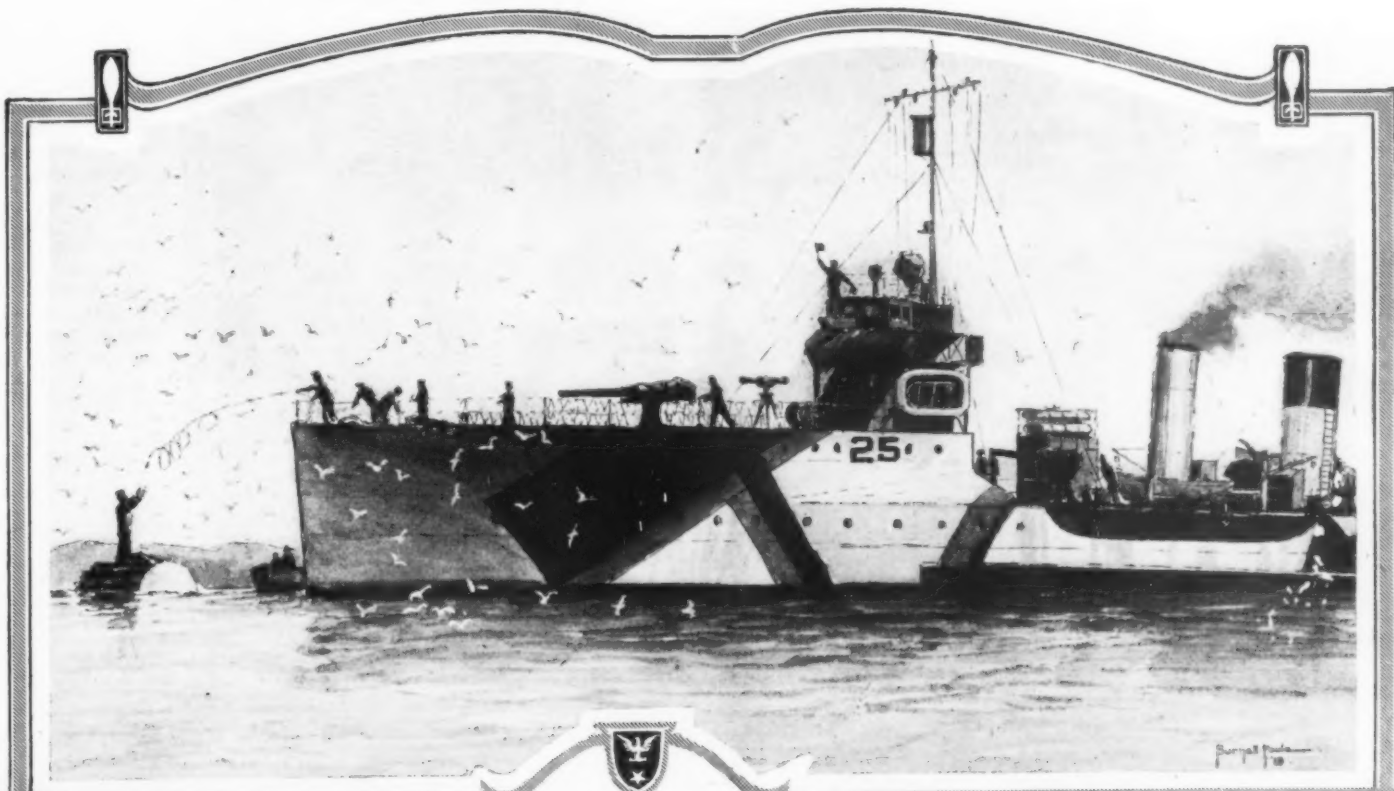
HELPFUL! The late Russell Sage was the object of much criticism during his life-time because of the tenacity with which he held on to his millions. On his death he followed the rather unusual proceeding of leaving all of his estate to his wife. For this, too, he was criticized at the moment, but with rare judgment Mrs. Sage established the Sage Foundation, which has a splendid record of benevolence wisely administered. During her life the personal benefactions of Mrs. Sage showed unusual discernment, and now the public bequests under her will might serve as a model for the distribution of a large estate. A long list of educational institutions share in this distribution, which is doubly appreciated at this time, as the many claims of war have cut seriously into the usual gifts to colleges and universities. One of the largest of Mrs. Sage's gifts is \$2,000,000 to Syracuse University. It is made most fittingly to a university which offers an education to such a large number of self-supporting young men and women. The Alumni of Syracuse should be stimulated by the munificent gift to go over the top with another two million dollars for endowment to match Mrs. Sage's contribution.

SACRIFICE! It is one of the paradoxes of war that while it inflames the basest passions it also intensifies some of the finest spiritual qualities of the race. The soldier gives his all upon the battlefield, and every one at home is impressed with the duty of sacrifice for the sake of country and of those who are defending its honor. The Y. M. C. A., the Red Cross and kindred organizations have been foremost in teaching the lesson of self-sacrifice. In the helpful ministries of the war, class distinctions have been wiped out, rich and poor alike have responded in gifts and service. Creedal distinctions have not been done away with, but they have at least been temporarily buried in a common service of humanity. The great rally at Madison Square Garden, New York City, inaugurating the United War Work campaign, was a magnificent illustration of the new spirit of service which rises above tradition and prejudice. Ex-Justice Hughes, who presided, called it "the most significant meeting of the war." An Episcopal bishop and other Protestant clergymen, a rabbi and Cardinal Gibbons sat upon the same platform and took part in the meeting. Back into every church and synagogue and home throughout the nation goes the same spirit of sacrifice in a common cause, the only appeal strong enough to break down the barriers which have for centuries separated men.

ZONES! It is clear that one not inconsiderable factor in upsetting the Democratic majority in Congress was the zone postal law with which that majority taxed the newspapers and other publications and the reading public at the same time. In California, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska and Ohio, States more or less remote from the great publishing centers, thirty-one pro-zone-law Congressmen were defeated for re-election. While the nation was in the throes of war, and while the Government was appealing to every newspaper and periodical to advertise its various "drives," at a time when the Canadian Government, under the same conditions, was reducing second-class postage by one-half and appropriating money for war advertising, the Kitchin-led Congress established the archaic and discredited zone system which penalized all those who chanced to live at remote distances from the great publishing centers. The measure did not go through on its merits, but was thrust in as a rider on the revenue bill. The injustice and unpopularity of the zone law were shown in the protests, almost seven hundred, from boards of trade, chambers of commerce, granges, libraries, civic bodies, educational institutions and religious organizations. In framing the new war revenue bill Mr. Kitchin entirely ignored this deluge of protests, but the people's sense of justice will not be satisfied until the law is repealed.

They Swept *the* U Boat from the Seas

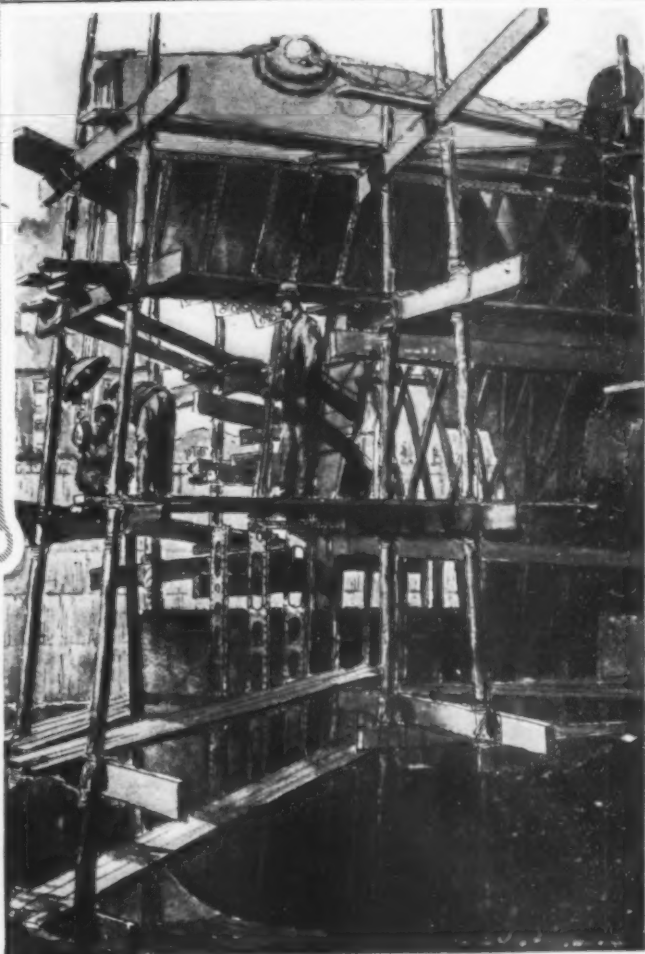
Drawn for *LESLIE'S* by BURNELL POOLE, with the Destroyer Fleet in the North Sea



A destroyer comes in after a long trip at sea and ties up to a buoy. After re-fueling and taking on supplies she is off again for another strenuous period. To the men of the destroyer fleets who did such splendid work under most trying conditions, too much credit cannot be given.



Owing to the extreme fineness of a destroyer's stem, it doesn't take much of a blow to damage it. This may not look, on first glance, like much of a crash, but—



—it required all the work shown in the above picture to put the ship back in shape again to take her place with the flotilla and resume making life miserable and the seas a place of danger and doom for the "Hun" pirates.

"Get *the* Enemy *at* Any Cost"

Photographs by LUCIAN SWIFT KIRTLAND, Staff War Correspondent



Mud, rain, congestion of traffic, desolation—but always the pursuit of the Hun and the thrill of victory. This picture was taken in the early morning in the rain in the Forest of Argonne, where for more than thirty days the American Army, 700,000 strong, fought a continuous action with the Hun horde.



Roads were dug, and disabled cars "side-tracked" whenever the necessity came up. Truck out of action.



The congested roads were holding up the advance, when the order came through: "Get the offending trucks off the road and get after the Hun."

Road of rocks built across No Man's Land by the engineers. Rough going, but passable. Occasionally a huge truck, or a tank, or a big gun, would break through and block traffic. If nothing could be done, hawsers and man-power would turn them over into the "gutter" and leave the wrecks to be salvaged later.



Last Days of Fighting in the Argonne

Photographs by LUCIAN SWIFT KIRTLAND, LESLIE'S Staff Correspondent

Once the Forest of Argonne, now a ghastly wilderness of mud, great shell holes and half-exposed graves of the years of previous fighting before the Americans drove the enemy before them. More than half a million men died here on these hills reaching to the north of Verdun.



The vast machinery of pursuing the Hun winds its way over a desolate country.



The bread supply. These loaves appeared on a truck early in the morning. It was raining. They were thrown off into this heap, but they never had a chance to get soaked, so immediate the call.



Gassed horses on the road to Berlin. The retreating Germans left an ever-increasing trail of abandoned and destroyed military equipment.



Machine-gun battalion kitchen. This kitchen had been pushed forward almost to the outposts earlier in the day and had served the gunners with a hot dinner. Later they were gassed and shelled out of that position, and had to fall back to this corner in the bushes. A few minutes after this picture was taken—and after they had given an earnestly desired hand-out to many—gas shells again made a move necessary. Among those of our boys who deserve any amount of credit for sheer nerve, the kitchen workers were certainly in the number.

They Have Done Their "Bit"

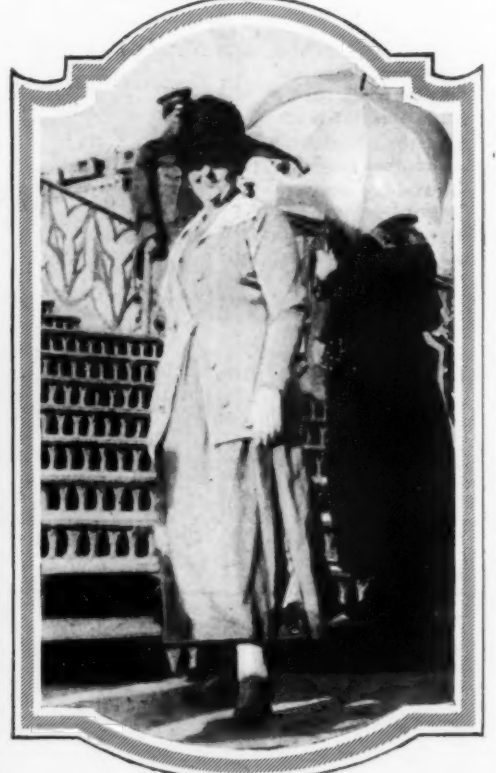
Photographs by LUCIAN S. KIRTLAND, LESLIE'S Staff Correspondent



Captain Sanford, in command of the machine-gun battalion at the outpost of Wadonville, standing by his German-built concrete pill-box. "I never pushed the shutter release when I felt farther from home," wrote Mr. Kirtland. "All the Fritzies had to do was to come over, as we only had a handful of men in the village and the nearest support was over two miles away. A man had been killed only a few minutes before as he stuck his head out of the pill-box door and things were likely to happen at any moment."



Correspondents on a hike back from the front after a night on the roadside. Wilbur S. Forrest of the *New York Tribune* and Temple Bailey of the *English Daily Mail*.



For almost a year Mrs. J. Harvey Carroll, wife of the American consul in Venice, was the only American woman allowed in the city of canals. Mrs. Carroll in addition to diplomatic and social duties of traditional importance managed the rescue work of the Red Cross. When a contingent of American soldiers arrived, she added to her laurels the resounding ovation of men pleased with doughnuts and apple-pie. The cheer could be heard across the Adriatic, and should be heard across the Atlantic.



T. Thorndyke, chief of the American ambulance division at Evian. He left his palette at Paris on the first day of the war.



Colonel "Hanking Hiram" Bears, on the right, "bear cat" fighting man of the Marines, who made his reputation years ago in the Philippines, talking over the details of the battle of Marcheville with Colonel Major, divisional chief of staff.



Major T. Y. Lamphier was a machine-gun lieutenant at Château-Thierry. In record time he qualified as an air pilot, and at the end of the war was chief flying instructor at the ten fields of our largest aviation center in France.

Woman's "Bit" Has Grown Apace



The man who originated the libel that a woman can't drive a nail straight never saw these girls work. The barrels they make out in the Northwest are a spruce by-product.



For the first time young women have "manned" lookout stations to guard against fires in our vast national forests. They have protected the great storehouses of raw material for ships and airplanes.



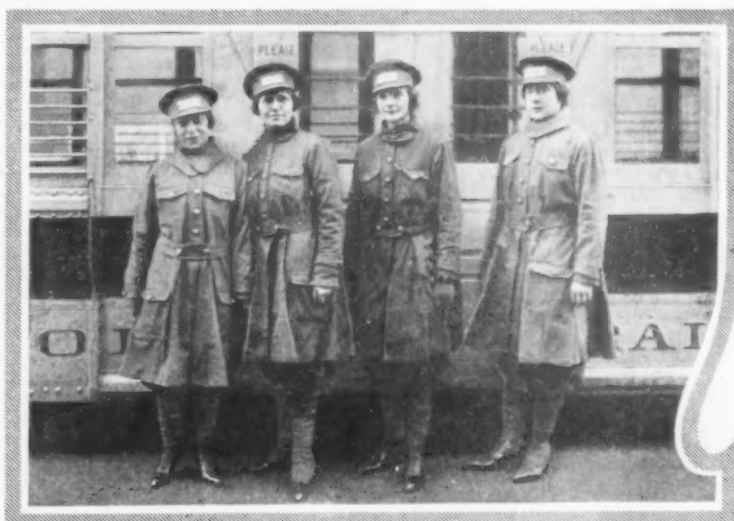
In sawmills and forests women's hands helped speed the production of aircraft spruce. A glance tells that this woman can handle timber with the skill and ease of a veteran.



Seattle girls doing war work in a great radio manufacturing plant. They took the place of mechanics and helpers who entered the military service. More than 100 were employed in this plant operating turret lathes, press punches and power drills. They are now very skilful in their kinds of works.



Ore-sorting is a particular branch of mine work which women can do with great skill. These girls were instructed by competent sorters who later went to war. Other women went into the crushing department and furnace room.



Only a few short months ago we got off a car backwards for the first time in our life, just so we wouldn't miss the new conductor. Now such capable car captains as the above are on many lines. Everybody praises their efficiency.

Norman Hapgood's Page

On this page Mr. Hapgood presents bi-weekly his views of public events, public men and social and political tendencies of the times. Quite often Mr. Hapgood's opinions



may differ widely from those of the editor of Leslie's, so by mutual consent he and the editor of Leslie's "disclaim all responsibility" for each other's expression of opinion.

The Passing of William

HOW subject to every breeze is the mind of man. We should do our best to beware of fashions in thinking. Did I not once before advise the readers of LESLIE'S to look up the New York Times in the library, June 8, 1913, and examine estimates by President Butler, Colonel Roosevelt, Mr. Taft and the Times, of the statesmanship of William Hohenzollern, after he threw over Bismarck? You will thus get an idea of vogue in thinking, and possibly you may decide that to think in the fashion is often to do a shallow and useless thing. This is true in 1918 as it was in 1913; as true as it was when Lincoln refused to follow the Northern fashion in 1865. The future depends on our escaping from our mental ruts.

Mr. Roosevelt's praise of the Kaiser is for helping to obtain a forcible ending of the war between Russia and Japan. Mr. Butler says:

"If the German emperor had not been born to monarchy, he would have been chosen monarch—or chief executive—by popular vote of any modern people among whom his lot might have been cast."

In 1913 it was still the fashion to praise the emperor.

When William threw Bismarck overboard, he felt smart. A few of the policies on which Bismarck was overruled were these:

(1) In the Alsace-Lorraine settlement Bismarck wished to lessen the danger of rancor and future war, but the military had its way. There is plenty of chance of our making similar errors.

(2) Bismarck warned against dreams of world empire.

(3) He repeated frequently that it was especially necessary to avoid friction with Russia. "What," he asked, "is Bulgaria to us? It is a matter of entire indifference who rules it or what becomes of it. Our friendship with Russia is more important to us than that of Bulgaria and all Bulgaria's friends."

The abdication of the Kaiser is a fitting end to a career of megalomania. He showed enthusiasm and ability, but no modesty. His grandfather kept Bismarck at the helm. William the Second discharged men who, like Prince von Bülow, attempted to reduce his power. Like Lucifer, he fell through pride. Many of us, more lowly placed, are also proud.

"And pride,
How'er disguised in its own majesty,
Is littleness."

Toys and Patrioteers

NOT so long ago a number of our newspapers were scolding the Entente for its Paris commercial boycott resolutions. Now many of our distinguished publications and individuals are howling to have some toys destroyed because they were made in Germany. We have traveled far in the last two years. The nobleness of us has become astounding.

Poland

THE Polish Committee, that the governments have seen fit to acknowledge as representing Poland, has refused to play with the other new creations in Central Europe, and Mr. Paderewski has notified Professor Mazaryk accordingly. This Polish Committee, accepted by the Entente powers and ourselves, is made up of a group of charming aristocrats, imperialistic, anti-Semitic, anti-popular, and quarrelsome. It is detested by millions of common or garden Poles. It is committed to claims extending as far as Danzig, and cutting off two million Germans from the rest of Germany—a pleasant Alsace-Lorraine problem the other way round. Poland in her days of greatness was one of the trickiest, most oppressive and most imperialistic powers in Europe, because she was ruled by the classes in the community which this committee represents. And our innocent American citizens thought our troubles would be over as soon as Germany was defeated!

A Russian Puzzle

THE Entente has been fighting the Bolsheviks, because the Bolsheviks would not continue to fight the Germans. Is it going to fight them now? If so, what grounds will it substitute for "the westward moving

Czecho-Slovaks"? Our whole treatment of the Bolsheviks, while we were making their government impossible, lends some importance to No. 20 of the War Information Series. This publication does a service in that it furnishes facsimiles of the famous anti-Bolshevik documents. It also appends a judgment by Messrs. J. Franklin Jameson and Samuel N. Harper. An investigating magazine editor, in ordinary circumstances, would require perhaps from 3 to 6 months to decide such a question. These two scholars took 8 days to the task. Mr. Harper, moreover, had already given his impressions publicly several weeks before he was asked to examine the documents. All that was done was done in Washington, and consisted of looking at the documents, and talking to Mr. Sisson, and "several officials of the government." Even so we get some results thus:

(1) The document showing bribery of the Bolsheviks is not accepted.

(2) The document, much heralded, showing preparation for war made by the Germans several weeks before war was declared is not accepted.

(3) No positive affirmation is made about the rest beyond the assertion that the investigators "see no reason to doubt" their authenticity. The task of the committee of two was to deal with anything in the text itself that might indicate forgery or genuineness. They do not touch the most essential objections, such as those urged with particular force by the Manchester Guardian. Of this nature are the following:

(1) The existence for years in Russia of document-factories, some in the service of the Tsar, some of the revolutionary groups.

(2) The enormity and melodramatic completeness of the crimes indicated, and their contrast to Bolshevik theories. It may be noted in this connection that the Germans early this month threw out the Bolshevik ambassador at Berlin for fomenting the German revolution.

(3) The evidence is unbelievably complete; as the Guardian puts it, "with the elaborate ingenuity of a jig-saw puzzle."

(4) No plausible motive appears.

The Entente began throwing monkey-wrenches into the Bolshevik machinery at the beginning, just as it had thrown them into Kerensky's government. The United States joined in the sport later. The only possible expiation is for us to send industrial help and supplies to Russia, wherever we can fit it in, and send men who have no feelings as between the different factions.

That Trip Abroad

PRESIDENT WILSON is naturally being criticized a good deal for his decision to go abroad, and some of these criticisms come from his friends. I wonder if the people who make the criticisms have any realization of the most important reason for the trip. For a long time the President has believed, as the Prime Minister of England also believes, that the only salvation for the world lies in the successful launching of the League of Nations. We may have this idea, or that, or the other about Poland, or Jugo Slavia or the boundary between France and Germany, but while these detailed questions are interesting, any one of them is capable of doing either good or harm. What will really decide whether the future is to be full of hostility and danger, or full of confidence and prosperity, has comparatively little to do with boundaries, in spite of the fact that we have been talking ourselves nearly to death about nationalities. There are two foundations on which can be built a future that is safer and more profitable than the past. One of these is the avoidance of all possible grievances, and that is merely a preliminary necessary to the success of the second, which is a working-together of the various nations instead of a working-against one another. The President has the kind of a mind which does not do its best thinking in deciding on small points. What gives his mind its value is the ability to look ahead to select fundamental truths and to follow them through. Now by going abroad the President increases the probability that the League of Nations will be born as a strong being, with a good chance for life. This great consideration outweighs anything that may be alleged about the undesirable effect of his absence on domestic detail. We must take the larger view. This is no time in the world's history for us to be parochial. When we went into this war, we went in to take our share of the world's responsibilities, and it is a poor figure we shall cut if we become frightened and run rapidly away from doing our big part in building and supporting the kind of a world we have been supposed to be fighting for.

Praising Wilson Wrongly

ANDRE LICHTENBERGER is one of the most cultivated journalists in Paris. In *la Victoire*, just before the armistice, he congratulated the President in a way that is natural, though mistaken. He published an imaginary letter from Wilson to Foch, in racy slang, urging him to skin the boches to the limit. In a succeeding issue he described the President as a skilful angler, who had fooled the German public until he landed his prey. "For a long time, impassive at the end of his rod, he let the famished creature circle around the bait, approach it, run away again, come back, touch it with its nose. It was only when, opening its gullet, it swallowed bait, hook, and sinker, that the skilful angler, with crisp jerk, landed the fish."

No doubt there are hundreds of thousands of liberals in Germany, as well as in France and England, who think Wilson's behavior was like that of the witches in Macbeth:

That keep the word of promise to our ear
And break it to our hope.

There is no possible doubt that the President's Opera House speech of September 27th meant something entirely different from the attitude taken as soon as Germany was obviously finished. It is man's nature to oppress as soon as he has despotic power. Germany showed it between the July resolution and Brest-Litovsk. Our side showed it as soon as it obtained a cinch.

When the devil was sick
The devil a monk would be;
When the devil was well,
The devil a monk was he.

But I believe Wilson sees further. I think Monsieur Lichtenberger later will revise the direction of his praise. Perhaps in allowing the twelfth of his fourteen terms to be interpreted to mean a huge indemnity the President justly comes in for his share of the responsibility for skilful angling. But I don't think so. He is no longer as powerful in Entente councils as he was before the German breakdown, and I do not believe he takes any satisfaction in having disappointed the hopes of the German people who were partly taught by him toward doing away with their evil system. There may, indeed, be a chance to straighten accounts at the peace conference, but the Entente powers will be strong and hungry, and the President will be weakened not only by the completeness of the military victory but also by the existence of a Congress hostile to him—a Senate that is likely to throw out any liberal League of Nations treaties or generous economic arrangements—a House and Senate that may soon be busily engaged in erecting old-fashioned economic antipathies.

Stimulants

COFFEE, the latest luxury on which Mr. Hoover has given us the privilege of economizing, is a late-comer in civilization. Now patriotism will enable us to see what people did before this drink was discovered. I quote (from memory and therefore perhaps loosely) the caption to an old picture of Du Maurier's in *Punch*. Two Oxford boys, with the languid disillusion in fashion thirty years ago, were sitting over their coffee and cigars.

"What would life be without coffee?" one inquired.

"Yes," replied the other. "And what is life, even with coffee?"

The United States consumes more coffee per head, I believe, than any European country outside of Holland and Scandinavia. The British take only half of what we take, and the Russians almost none; but there is nothing surprising in that, since these two countries are the stronghold of tea. Many an Englishman must have echoed the exclamation of Sydney Smith: "I am glad I was not born before tea."

One of the popular stimulants, tobacco, has, as we all know, played a great rôle at the front. It was one of the sweetest of British essayists, Lamb, who said:

For thy sake, tobacco,
I would do anything but die.

The fourth and most notorious of the stimulants, alcoholic drink, has been hit by the war hardest of all. Apparently its hold on the race has been weakened forever.

The Men Who Helped to Finish Austria

Photographs by JAMES H. HARE, Staff War Photographer



American soldiers sleeping behind breastworks on the Piave River, while a lookout guards. Notice the long trench boots

the men are wearing. Many of the sentries stood in water to their knees while on guard in the marshes near the sea.



Signal rockets used to communicate with the rear. They were employed when calling for reinforcements, or artillery barrage, or to order "cease firing."



A quiet hour in a well-ordered section on the Piave. Water often seeped through the heavy embankment into the dugouts and trenches of the soldiers.

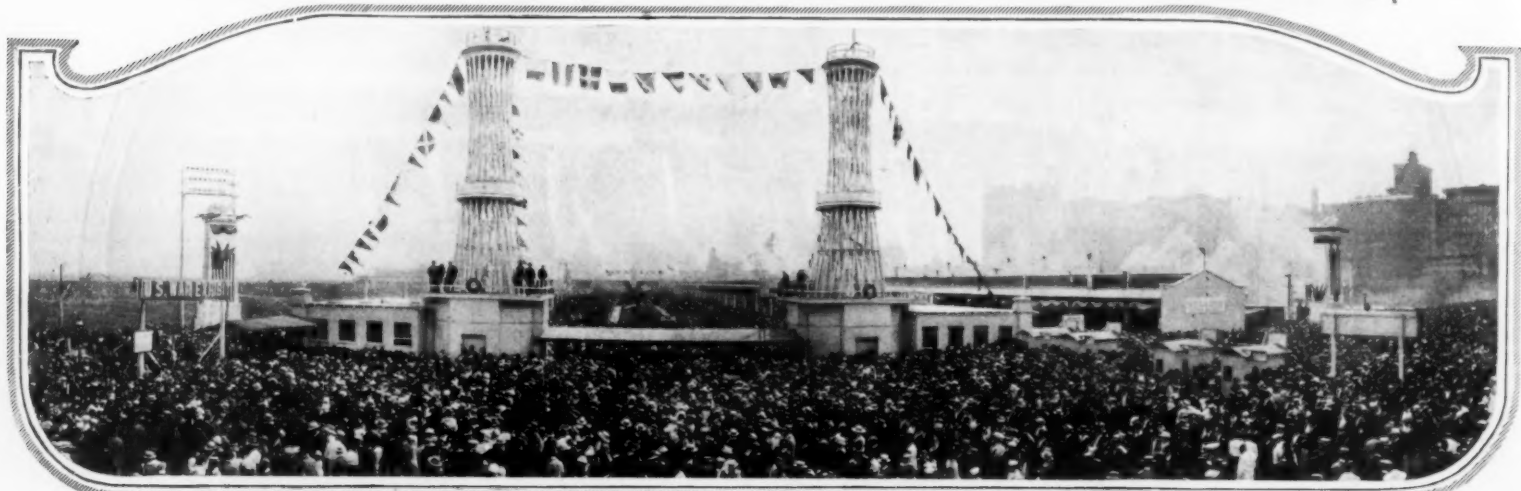


Strengthening the ammunition dump for American artillery. On the lee side of an old stone building the Yanks built their shell storehouse of sandbags. Only the squarest of hits by a high explosive would cause damage. Blowing up dumps is a great war game



Caesar's Triumph Up-to-date

By WILLIAM GANSON ROSE, Director Bureau of Expositions, Committee on Public Information



The overflow at one day's exposition in Chicago. Fifty thousand people unable to gain admission.

IN ancient days the conquerors brought home the spoils of victory and exhibited them in triumphal pageants. Alexander, flushed with world-wide conquest, paraded his royal captives as shackled slaves. Caesar chained his conquered barbarians to his chariot wheels and drove through applauding Rome.

Today the fighting men of the great Republic which took up arms only to advance the principles upon which its beginnings were founded—to succor the oppressed and to crush the oppressor—have sent back across the sea—from battlefield, from No Man's Land, from shattered church, from ruined château and peasant cot—such trophies, and relics, and souvenirs, as seem best calculated to impress the people at home with the magnitude of the struggle and the merciless brutality of the foe. The

triumph takes the form of an exposition directed by the Bureau of Expositions of the Division of Films of the Committee on Public Information.

Side by side with the American trophies are found those of the Allies—the British, the French, the Belgian, the Italian—side by side, as is fitting for men who fought shoulder to shoulder.

Every weapon, every piece of ordnance, every airplane, every tank, every detail of military outfit, in the great exposition, has its history, its story, its glory, its pathos. They illustrate the unwritten history of a great war—chapters that are virile, tender, inspiring, pitiful, deathless!

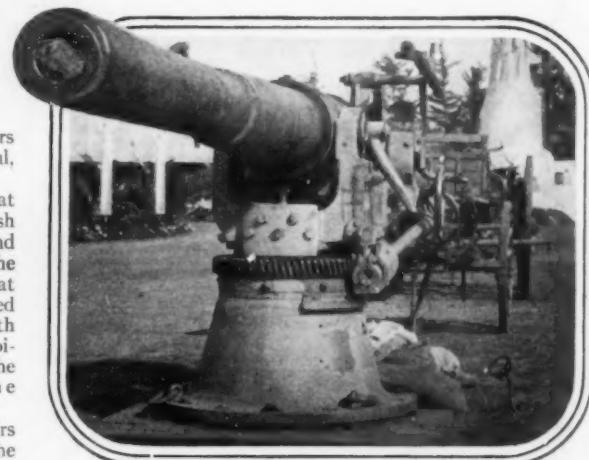
There are boche planes, planes of the sort that hovered over English schoolhouses and spilled bombs onto the little children; or that flew low and hurled their crashing death into Red Cross hospitals, crowded with the wounded and the nurses.

There are reservoirs of poisoned gas—the supreme demonstration of the malignancy of Kultur. There are the mementoes of the under-sea boats—the U-craft that sank passenger ships and shelled the rescuers of women and children.

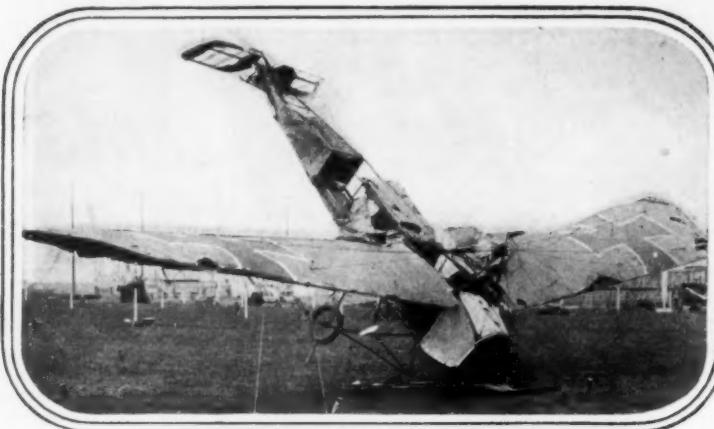
There are German guns that wrecked and crushed the little French villages—cottage and hut, and cross and shrine—

tearing from the ancient graves in God's acre the bones of the honored dead.

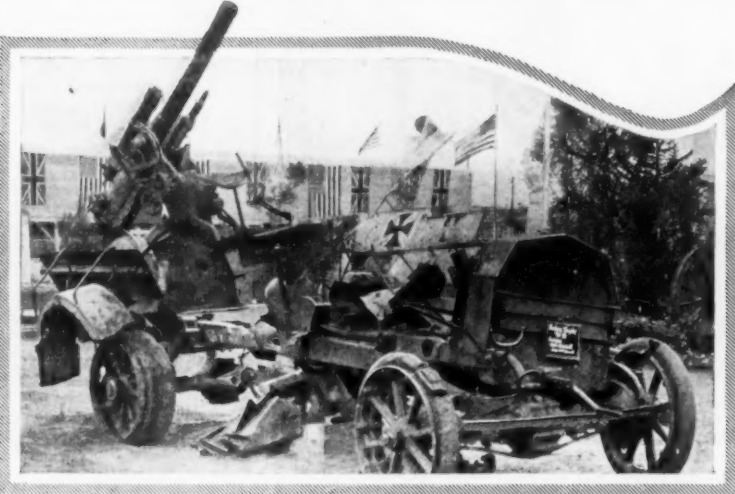
Here, too, are reminders of the part woman has played in the Great Adventure. They are mementoes of sacrifice



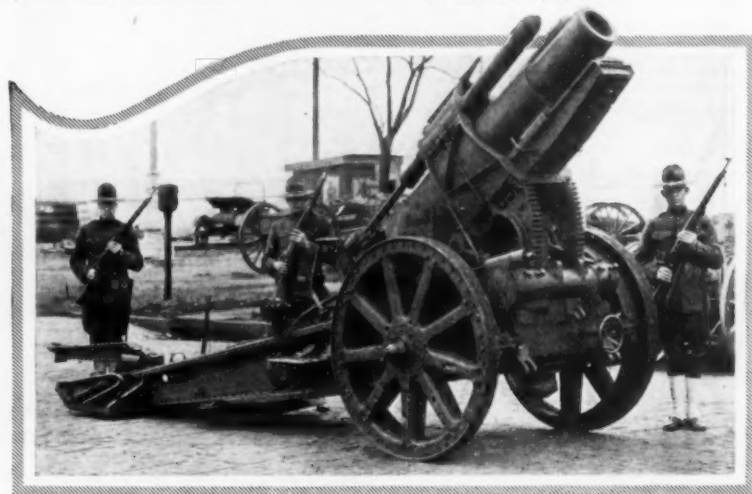
Off the German raider Emden.



A Hun airplane brought down by an American aviator.



A German motor truck and anti-aircraft gun taken in the Hun retreat.



One of Kaiser Wilhelm's 35,000 pound guns, which our men took in the summer.

and of a devotion that is ready, willing, tireless. The exhibit of the War and Navy Department Commissions on Training Camp Activities pictures the life of our soldiers and sailors through the medium of interesting displays by the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the Knights of Columbus, the Jewish Welfare Board, the American Library Association, the War Camp Community Service.

The Red Cross and other volunteer war agencies, enter-

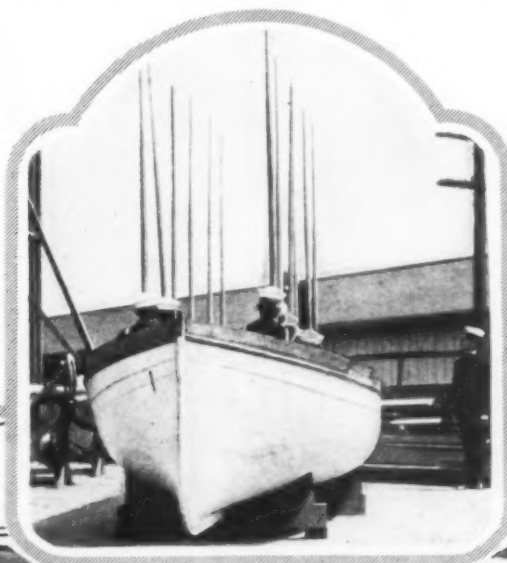
Continued on page 728

Why "Gobs" Love Their Dream-Sacks

Photographs by DONALD C. THOMPSON, LESLIE'S Staff War Photographer



The semaphore system of signalling employs two flags and the letters are made by 26 different positions of the arms. The "gob" or sailor is an expert.



Boat drill, first on land and, later, when proficiency and knowledge have been gained, in the water, makes boats' crews of former landmen.



It takes an unbelievable amount of signalling to run the Navy, and several systems are used. The wig-wag uses one large flag and the dot-and-dash code.



"Spare time" is a standing joke in naval life. It is largely eliminated by the everlasting need of washing. Everything a sailor wears goes in.



"Man the Drag."

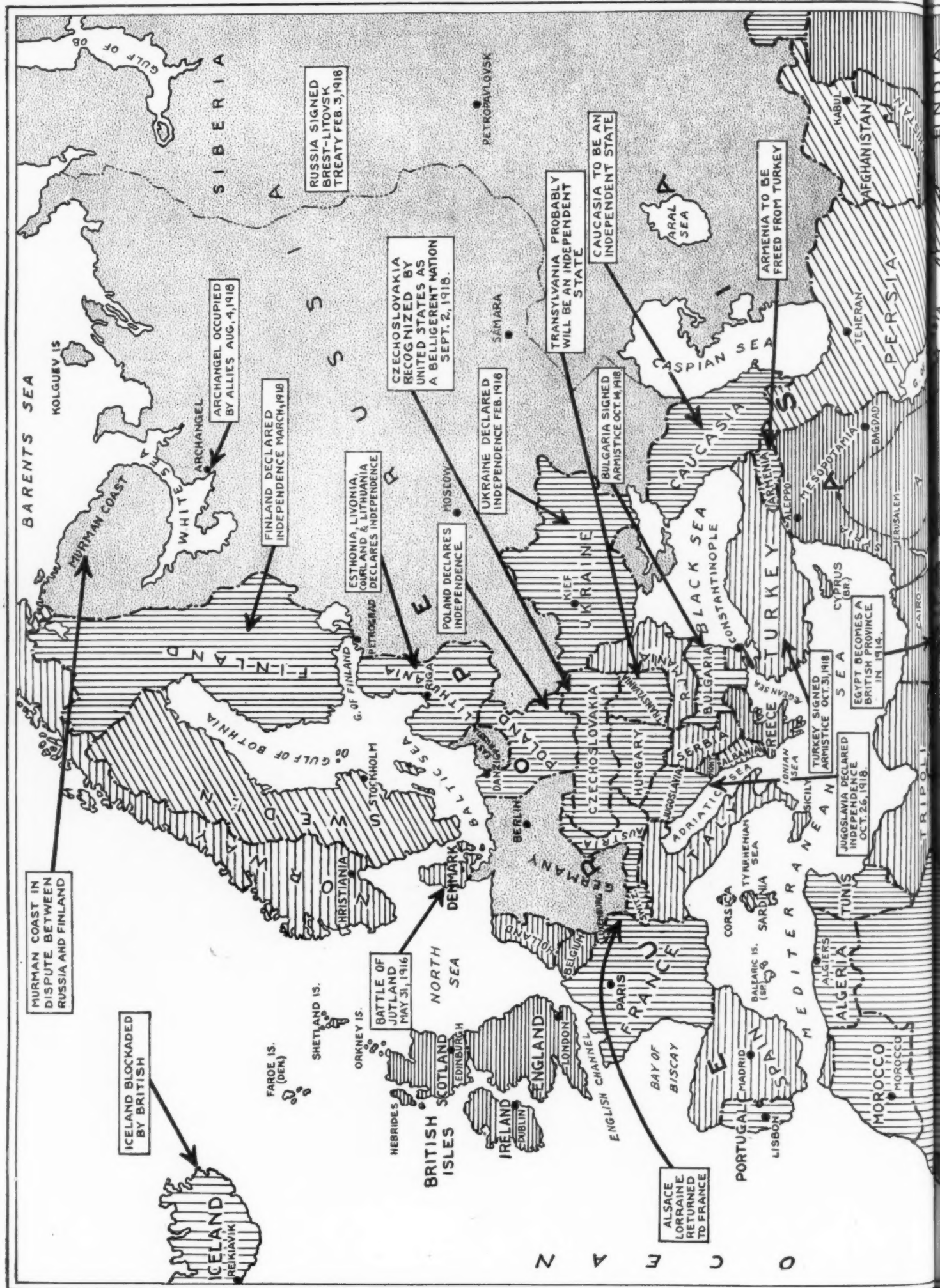
The effect of this command, unintelligible to the un-drilled mind, is illustrated above. Men in the naval training stations are schooled in artillery to prepare them for service in landing parties. The gun is a 3-inch field piece, firing shrapnel. Heavy naval guns, such as are in a battleship's turrets, are being manned by bluejackets ashore in France, but pieces like the one in this photograph have played their part.

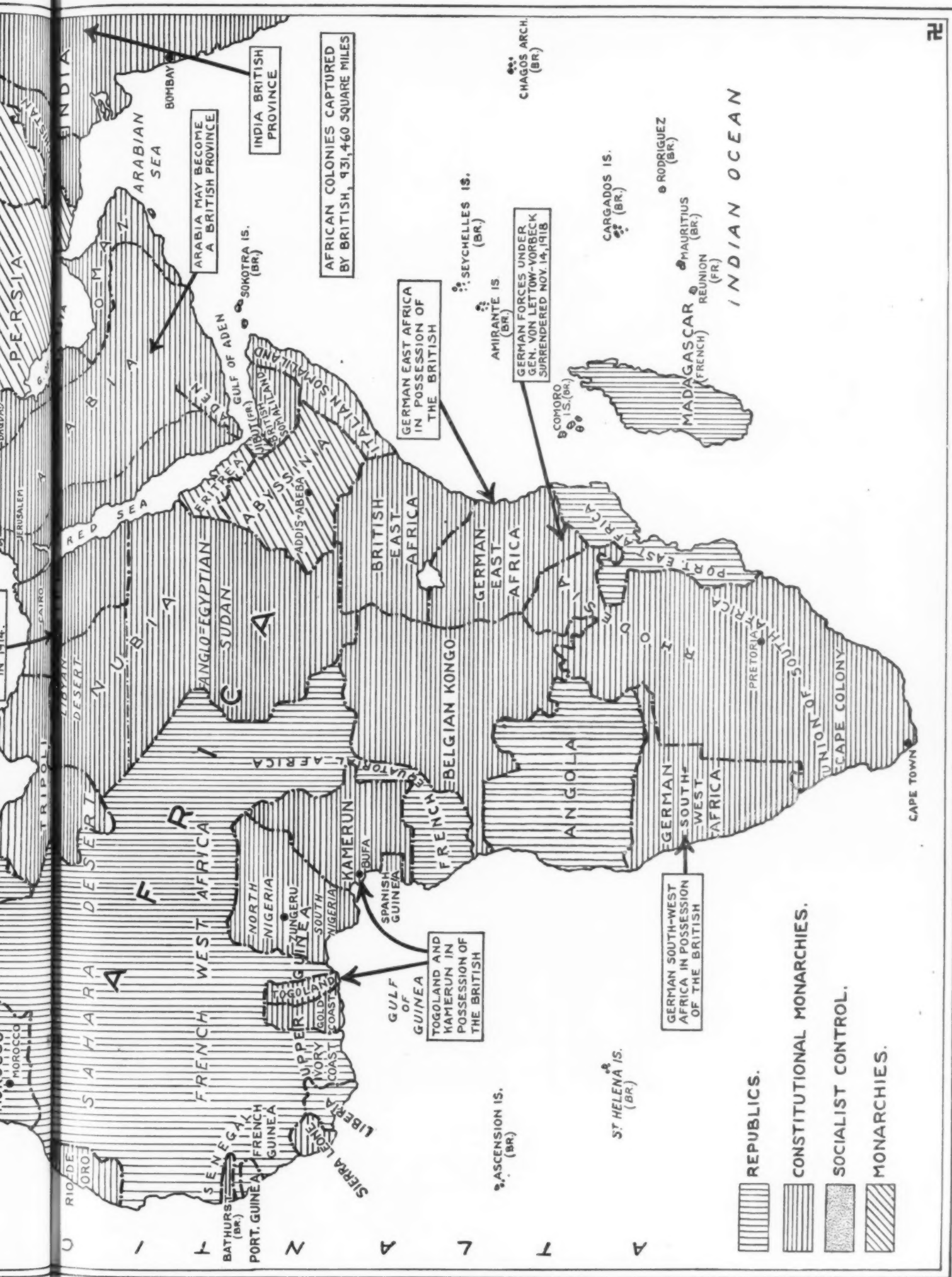


"The infantree, the infantree, with dust behind their ears" know little about marching and drilling that does not also come into the schooling of navy men. It is largely the infantry drill which makes a gob go gratefully to his "dream-sack" or hammock when the bugle blows its call to turn in. To build up an ex-civilian's health to the standard of the Navy and to inculcate in new men the importance of discipline there is nothing superior to infantry drill, and the training sailor is well drilled—endlessly, he thinks.

Signal drill occupies a generous share of the time of men in training. Every man is expected to be quick and accurate at this means of communication, and the gobs take a pride in developing speed. Instruction is given in formation until the men are familiar with the alphabets. Then they are permitted to scatter, select a "shipmate" with whom to practice, and to gossip among themselves by means of the waving flags.

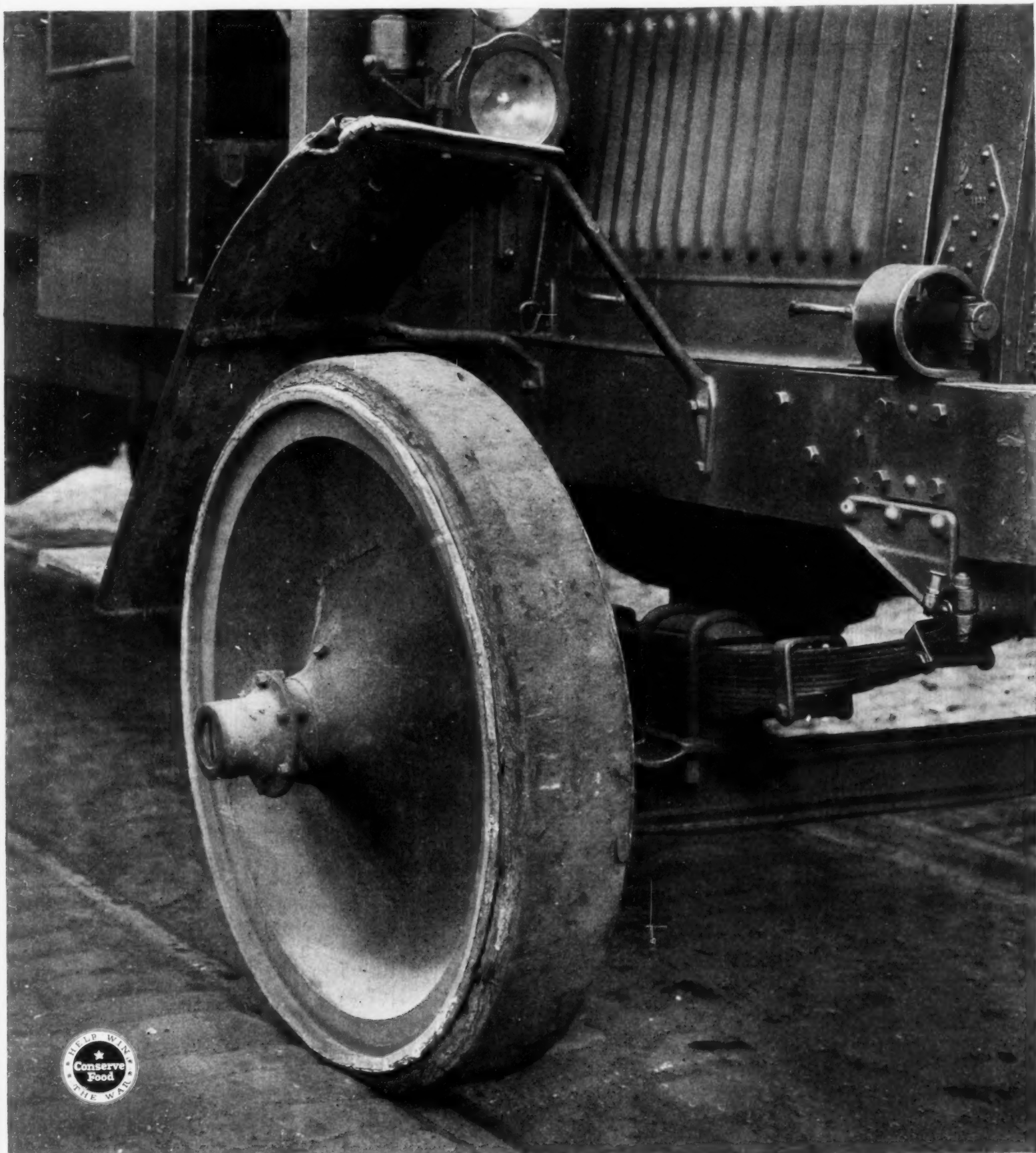
Half the World as It is Likely to Be





and aggregations of people that seemed permanent have been disrupted. The effect of the tremendous rearrangements in Europe extends to Africa and Asia. The map indicates the possible revamping which the two great continents will experience. "Self-determination" is the cry of the hour and the map changes hourly in working it out.

The great war has wrought extraordinary political and geographical changes in most of the countries of the world. Autocracies have been abolished, to be succeeded by republics or constitutional monarchies. New nations have been created on the basis of race affiliations. Long-established boundary lines have been wiped out or rearranged,



Un-retouched photograph of 36 x 6 Goodyear S-V Solid Truck Tire which has traveled 30,710 miles in hard freight transfer service on O-ton truck owned by Western Electric Company, Chicago

Copyright 1918, by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.

GOODYEAR
AKRON

Uniformly High Mileage

EVEN more telling than the record-breaking individual mileages made by Goodyear S-V Solid Tires are the very sizable general averages they maintain.

Indeed their most sensational scores are simply the peaks of a long list of other S-V marks set uniformly high.

In the case of the Western Electric Company of Chicago, twelve of these tires, though subjected frequently to gruelling punishment, have delivered a total of 313,200 miles of service.

All of them have been used on a 6-ton truck which transfers freight over a 65-mile circuit daily.

Under full cargoes of machinery and apparatus, they have been driven regularly across bumpy rail crossings and along bad stretches of block pavement that administers rapid-fire beatings.

And they have had to contend with the various sharp metallic objects that litter freight yards and work havoc with tire treads unless these are exceedingly tough.

Consequently the work done by these twelve

Goodyear S-V Solid Tires may be classed conservatively as hard service that tests to the utmost every bit of the stamina of a solid tire.

In this duty, their average mileage of 26,100 per tire stands out as a characteristic S-V score quite in keeping with S-V performances under similarly trying conditions.

It is typical of the way in which S-V Tires prove to truck owners the remarkable toughness of their treads and the firm bonding of the rubber with the steel base.

"The very high average mileages given by our Goodyear S-V Solid Truck Tires is decidedly gratifying to this company. No other tires that we have used approach their endurance in our freight transfer service."—J. W. Bancker, Asst. Gen. Superintendent, Western Electric Company, Chicago.

It should be added in important record that the lowest mileage delivered by any of the twelve tires was in excess of 22,000 and that the particular tire giving this mileage was severely injured by being driven for long distances in car tracks.

The consistent economy of Goodyear S-V Solid Tires,

as shown on the cost sheets of users, is the plain result of that vast amount of research, experiment and development which Goodyear has conducted in the solid tire field.

Any one of more than 800 Goodyear Truck Tire Service Station Dealers can supply S-V Tires and advise correct size and proper care.

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SOLID TIRES

The Roll of Honor



Maj. H. P. Torrey, Washington, D. C., who died of Spanish influenza while on his way to France.



Capt. Wm. H. Flood, Los Angeles, Calif., 364th Inf., died shortly after arriving overseas.



Capt. R. W. Townsend, died from wounds received in action. He was from Hot Springs, Ark.



Capt. Jos. E. Dudenhofer, Erie, Pa., Battalion Surgeon, of the 309th Inf., who was killed in action.



Capt. Meade Friereson, Jr., Nashville, Tenn., killed after stern period of action on the front.



Maj. John Benj. Duckstad, Gettysburg, Pa., 12th Machine-Gun Battalion, killed on the Marne.



Lieut. Ralph S. Busch, Junction City, Kans., killed in action in the fighting near Fismes.



Lieut. Eugene T. Galligan, Boston, Mass., member of the Harvard Unit, killed in action.



Lieut. Oliver B. Cunningham, Chicago, Ill., editor of *Yale News*, killed in action near Metz.



Capt. Otis King, Hudson, Wis., Commander of 16th Inf., killed in action in France. Age 30.



Capt. Karl G. Van Sickle, Detroit, 308th Field Artillery, killed in action in September drive.



Lieut. Charles D. Harned, Dallas, Tex., 359th Inf., killed after being in battle for 5 days.



Lieut. G. Herber Brenner, York, Pa., was killed recently while he was on duty flying in Italy.



Lieut. Henry T. Ross, Brunswick, Ga., killed recently while bravely leading his men in action.



Lieut. Herbert J. Jones, Dresden, Tenn., 6th Field Artillery. Killed in action, July Fourth.



Lieut. Edward J. Wolff, Jr., Poughkeepsie, cited for bravery, was killed in Resson Woods.



Lieut. Gerald P. Thomas, Flushing, L. I., 17th Aero Squadron, who was killed in combat.



Lieut. Harold E. Loud, Oscoda, Mich., 88th Aero Squadron, killed in combat at the front.



Lieut. Gordon Boyd, New York City, 120th Inf., formerly a magazine man, killed in action.



Lieut. Charles Hastings Upton, Arlington Heights, Mass., killed in accident in France.



Lieut. Robert B. Woodbury, Phila., killed in action, mentioned for exceptional bravery.



Lieut. Joseph S. Brewster, Eson Hill, Ga., 59th Inf., killed recently in action. Age 25 years.



Lieut. Joel H. McClendon, Farmers Branch, Tex., 88th Aero Squadron, killed in combat.



Lieut. Stephen G. Townsend, Marinette, Wis., 167th Regiment, killed lately on the Marne.



Lieut. Allan W. Douglas, Buffalo, N. Y., officer in Wild Cat Division, killed in action.



Lieut. Harold E. Kinne, Orofino, Idaho, killed recently in the big American drive.



Lieut. William C. Stevenson, Mt. Pleasant, Pa., killed in the Battle of the Marne, July 29.



Lieut. Nelson A. Miller, Washington, D. C., 360th Inf., who was recently killed in action.



Lieut. Philip Dietz, Roselle, N. J., recently killed in aerial combat at the front. Age 27 years.



Lieut. Douglas B. Green, Pottsville, Pa., 42nd Rainbow Division, killed in action some time ago.

1760 Packard Trucks Complete National Truck Efficiency Test

Winning Truck Establishes 3 Months' Record of 952 Points out of 1000—\$5025 Awarded in Prizes

THE National Truck Efficiency Test was organized and conducted by the Packard Motor Car Company in co-operation with the efforts of the National Council of Defense and the War Industries Board to put motor trucking on a basis of higher efficiency, and to save railroad facilities for urgent Government uses.

The test consisted of three months' running, all phases of the truck performance and truck costs

being recorded daily on the National Standard Truck Cost System, as perfected by the Truck Owners' Conference.

The trucks were divided in three classes, according to capacity.

Prizes were awarded in each class—\$1000 to the owner of the winning truck; and to the drivers, \$500 for first, \$100 for second, and \$75 for third best records.

The Prize Winners in the National Truck Efficiency Test

Class A—1½ and 2 ton trucks

FIRST: What Cheer Chemical Co., Pawtucket, R. I., James L. Drury, Driver.

SECOND: Edson Moore & Co., Detroit, Mich. Edward Dallas, Driver.

THIRD: Edson, Moore & Co., Detroit, Mich. L. Moore, Driver.

Class B—3 and 4 ton trucks

FIRST: H. F. Cherigo & Sons, Baltimore, Md., Lew Bacighipi, Driver.

SECOND: Salt Lake City Pressed Brick Co., Salt Lake City, Oloff Hanson, Driver.

THIRD: Harper & Wilz, Baltimore, Md., C. Wilz, Driver.

Class C—5 and 6 ton trucks

FIRST: W. M. Hoyt Co., Chicago, Ill. Joseph Brookbank, Driver.

SECOND: Gottfried Krueger Brewing Co., Newark, N. J. Charles Langbein, and Joseph Birchler, Drivers.

THIRD: H. F. Cherigo & Sons, Baltimore, Md., J. Butts, Driver.



HIS three month's test of 1760 Packard Trucks in all parts of the United States is the first all-round and nation wide test of truck hauling ever conducted.

It is the first to consider and record the *transportation factors* that enter into truck efficiency:—

Traffic Conditions
Type of Country
State of Roads
Type of Tires
Running Time
Loading and Unloading
Time
Outgoing Load

Return Load
Percentage of Capacity
Economy in Gasoline
Economy in Tires
Economy in Oil
Economy in Upkeep
Wage Cost
Condition of Truck

Many a truck owner, discovering that his fleet is costing more than it should, finds all his efforts at economy baffled—because he thinks of efficiency only as a matter of trucks.

Truck efficiency depends on transportation principles.

There is not a truck owner in the United

States but can benefit by the results of the Packard National Truck Efficiency Test.

They are *transportation results*.

They are just as applicable to the single truck as to the fleet—to the little delivery car as to the Packard.

Whether you are a Packard Truck user or not—the Transportation Department of your local Packard Branch or Packard Dealer will be glad to see you. They will talk the thing over with you—show you what transportation results to look for and how to record them day by day on the National Standard Truck Cost System.

One of the most vital things for the Nation today is that every transportation agency shall come as near 100% efficiency as possible.

It is an extension of the Packard program of 100% War Work to give the results of this test to every truck owner or driver who will make use of it—*freely, and without thought of imposing obligation.*

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Watching the Nation's Business

By THOMAS F. LOGAN

LESLIE'S WEEKLY Bureau, Washington, D. C.

Prize Courts and Peace Problems

Holland and the northern European neutrals have a crow to pick with the victorious Allies. The necessities of war have inflicted many hardships upon them, particularly upon their commerce. These hardships have resulted most directly from prize court rulings and other commerce regulations concerned with the blockade of Germany. With the assembling of the peace conference, these neutral nations will undoubtedly attempt to procure a recognition of the wrongs they consider they have suffered. It is probable that they have worked out some plan of co-operation in the matter. Their arguments, while addressed to the associated powers as a group, will really be aimed against the decisions of British prize courts. The overwhelming majority of rulings regarding commerce have been uttered by British courts. Our own Government has held no prize courts during the war. Even when we seized the German ships in our ports we acted under direction of Congressional authorization and without recourse to prize proceedings. In this connection it would be interesting to find out what the American Government intends to do about its claims against Great Britain before we entered the war. Will we wipe them off the slate as Mr. Wickersham proposes we should do with loans to Allies?

Shipping Problems at the Peace Conference

Tonnage will be a vital factor in peace adjustments. America's prosperity and welfare cannot be separated from the conclusions reached by the peace conference in regard to ships. Each government will undoubtedly recognize the obligations it owes its constituency to influence the peace talk so as to prevent any decisions harmful to its future upon the seas. The American interests in these matters are really gigantic. Our great fleet includes a large tonnage of seized enemy ships. They ought to be retained by the United States as the rightful acquisitions of war and the necessary supports of a prosperous peace. Our fleet also includes a vast tonnage of ships under contract for foreign nations when the war began. These requisitioned ships completed at great cost should remain under our flag. Their utilization may be dictated by considerations of fraternity and humanitarianism, but their ownership should not be changed. With this fleet and the forthcoming product of our busy shipyards, America assumes the rôle and obligations of a great maritime power. These create great interests which must be borne in mind by our peace commissioners.

The Future for Our Soldiers

When Johnny comes marching home he will find a grateful nation prepared to look after his welfare in a very practical way. The men who have fought and suffered for democracy will not be neglected in any way that can be precluded by the farsight and affection of the Government and of patriotic organizations. Detailed plans and organizations have been made to rehabilitate the wounded. Re-education awaits those who have incapacitated themselves for the work they did before they donned the uniform. Many a man thus prevented from taking his old job back will be enabled by the Government to hold down a better job. Generous provision will be made for the support of those who have been actually disabled by their experiences in the field. Those who come back safe and sound, capable of marching in the

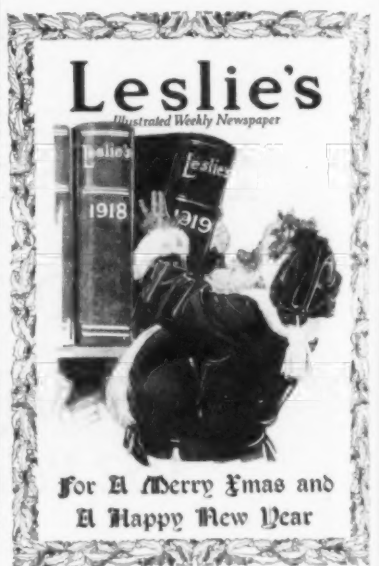
parades and participating in the jubiliations that will celebrate their return, will find the doors of employment and opportunity wide open to them. The spirit of the whole nation is epitomized in the proposal now favored in Congress to open all of the available public lands to the use of the soldiers. Secretary of the Interior Lane conceived this idea. Recalling to Congress the great part that the mustered-out soldiers of the Civil War played in building up the West, Mr. Lane suggests that an adequate appropriation be made to reclassify and open to the entry of soldiers some fifteen million acres of irrigable land now remaining in the Government's hands. He believes that this acreage will provide profitable farms to many thousands of our soldiers. This proposal not only puts forward a means of expressing the Nation's gratitude; it is also a good business proposition. The extension of our agricultural resources in this way will fortify the national prosperity.

When Congress Investigates

The era of investigations is at hand. Public opinion will force the newly elected Congress to probe deeply into the conduct of the war. The period of reconstruction will be also one of assessment and review. Officials who have spent the billions of war appropriations will be called upon to account for their stewardships. Blame and praise will be uttered and knowledge sought as to waste, carelessness and dishonesty. Every important committee of Congress will have important work to do. Fortunately the aircraft phase has been scrutinized most carefully and characterized by Mr. Hughes, whose word the country gladly accepts. That work will not have to be done over again. The thoroughness of that inquiry provides the proper inspiration for Government investigators of the next two years. Its temperateness should also rule. In turning on the light let there be no ignoring of the exactions and stress of the great moments in which the victory tasks of the Government were performed.

The Creel Committee's Future

Mr. George Creel, Chairman of the Committee on Public Information, announces the forthcoming conclusion of his labors. The President wisely insists upon the maintenance of the foreign work. The importance of this work and its connection with the American and Allied triumph could not be understood while the war was on. There were necessities of reserve which every one responsible recognized. Today it is possible to reveal much that the Creel committee did in the foreign field. Its essential part was the world-wide dissemination of the most important news of America. Heretofore the dispatches cabled from America had an almost irreparably harmful lack of perspective. They dealt with money kings and national traits bordering on the grotesque. They produced lack of confidence, suspicion and antagonisms. Through the foreign press service, however, peoples heretofore inaccessible have been given to understand America's idealism. One domestic activity of the committee that ought not to be discontinued is The Official Bulletin. It is non-partisan. It is as valuable to American business as the law journals are to the legal community. Fifteen thousand firms pay subscriptions in order to get definite, authoritative information upon the official findings and pronouncements of the Government. By publishing daily the requirements and orders of the Government purchasing departments, it has killed off complaints as to competitive bidding methods at Washington.



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THE above is a small reproduction of the Christmas card in colors which we will send to anyone you may desire to remember with a Xmas Gift subscription to LESLIE'S. Here is a charming method of wishing your friends the compliments of the season. A subscription to LESLIE'S is a reminder fifty-two times a year of your loving thought for the friend who receives it. A five-dollar bill could not be better spent.

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When Germany Was Starving

Continued from page 709

The German physicians insisted that they were harmless, and I, at least, never suffered from their consumption. Maybe that was psychology, too. I don't profess to know. If you wanted it, you could have "artificial honey" instead of "jelly." But it was made in the same way—turnips and coal tar. Only it was riskier than the jams. If it hadn't been made just right, it smelled and tasted outrageously like bookbinder's paste.

So much for breakfast. For luncheon there was a real menu. It started in with soup. Until the use of paper napkins was made compulsory, it was the thinnest thing on the menu, although occasionally there was a flake of turnip to thicken it. On Sundays they always had two kinds of soup—with turnips, "purée"; without turnips, "consommé." They seemed to like French words on their menus. Next came a piece of fish, about the size of a middle-aged hickory nut, flanked by two little turnip balls that masqueraded as potatoes, and three generous sprigs of parsley to make it look like a plateful. Then came the meat course. If you still had a bit of meat card left—three-quarters of a pound per week per person—you could get a sliver of fatless meat, boiled. If you had eaten up your weekly allowance, the versatile chef aforesaid helped out with a croquette. That is, it looked like a croquette. With the naked eye you couldn't tell it from genuine hash. But the tongue knew better. For it was made out of a sister of the turnip that had furnished the breakfast coffee and had decorated the fish plate. A little kitchen camouflage had done the rest. With this meatless, turnip croquette there was served a dish of turnips for potatoes, another item of turnips for vegetables and a third for salad.

But as it was a \$3.75 meal, the hotel felt that it had to offer a dessert. So it did. More turnips. With proper administration of coal-tar flavors, colors and saccharine, it was not difficult—only it looked so much like the breakfast jelly that some unwary patrons tried to spread it on their bread. So the cook had to guard it against such desecration by putting on a cover of meringue. Of course, real meringue out of eggs or cream was a penitentiary offense. Therefore some culinary wizard invented a substitute. He found that by boiling a couple of tablespoonfuls of farina briskly for an hour, with a dash of coal-tar lemon juice, the result could be beaten into a frothy foam. Then it was browned into a meringue that in its appearance, but not its taste, would have made Delmonico jealous. A little black turnip coffee, with saccharine—for an extra 25 cents—finished it up in fine shape. The evening dinner differed only in price—50 cents more. So you can see how important it was to have plenty of psychology to make these menus taste like meals.

At that time, the weekly government ration gave each Berliner $3\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of bread, $2\frac{1}{4}$ ounces of butter and lard, 4 pounds of potatoes or turnips, 6 ounces of sugar and 12 ounces of meat. Eggs came at the rate of one every three weeks. Take this home and try it on your stove.

Yet the German people did not starve. The aged, the young and the sick suffered and thousands of them died. One physician told me there was no use trying to save a man over sixty who fell ill; patients who had typhoid, pneumonia or other severe diseases rarely convalesced—they couldn't on one egg in three weeks. But they weren't in the trenches or the munition factories, and their loss made little difference in the nation's military strength. It was cruel enough, but the complaints of the people at home rarely got to a point where they interfered with army operations, and the war went on. Appeals to their patriotism usually silenced the loudest protests. But when that failed, and the German people cried too loudly for peace, the Pan-Germans in Berlin could usually

depend upon some Entente statesman or newspaper to blast out a new demand for the extinction of the German race. All the Junkers had to do was to see that this got proper circulation in Germany.

Not until we got into the war, and President Wilson put our war aims on record, did Germany have an enemy that did not proclaim Germany's destruction as its cardinal object of battle. But for three years Germany had listened to a lying propaganda about the United States. At first the Pan-Germans did not find it difficult to cast doubt upon President Wilson's sincerity and to paint us also as fighting solely to destroy Germany.

In July, 1917, came a change. And to this change is traceable the real end of the war. At that time, the failure of the submarine warfare made it possible for a Liberal coalition in the Reichstag, for the first time, to thrust aside the Pan-German powers and give the people of Germany their first opportunity to attempt a peace based upon the desires of the people. As their professed basis they used President Wilson's war aims, and the Reichstag peace resolutions of July, 1917, were proclaimed by their authors to be an appeal to the parliaments of the world to end the war. It was the same Scheidemann-Erzberger coalition which made possible the October, 1918, peace overtures. The leaders were ready—just as they were last month—to use a general strike to force their government to its knees. But the world outside Germany refused to listen, and the United States knew little of what really was happening. The Junkers in Berlin clambered back into the saddle, and that opportunity for peace was gone.

Some day the world may know all the details of the critical moments—not only in July, 1917, but again and again between November, 1916, and November, 1918—when peace hung in the balance. But each time—except the last—alert Junkers, aided by unalert diplomats and censors, prevented Mr. Wilson from realizing his ambition to be the peacemaker of the world.

Even last month, it would have taken but little to force a continuation of the war. So slender is the thread that guides the fate of nations. Had President Wilson listened to the clamor of those who wanted him to renounce his "fourteen points," to abandon his "pretty language" and to proclaim war to the hilt without mercy to our enemy, the history of the world might have been different. For that might have been just enough to enable the crumbling Junkerdom of Berlin to rally its breaking strength by an other appeal to the German people to fight to the last trench against extermination.

The war isn't over yet. The struggle with the Central Empires has ended. The kaisers have abandoned their thrones, Hohenzollerns and Hapsburgs are in exile, and the German and Austrian empires have joined the dead empires of history. But the war against famine, against pestilence, against anarchy, against terror and against Bolshevism has just begun. It is here that the long suffering of the German people may play a fatal rôle. For, despite their stubbornness in refusing to starve to death in the face of an enemy, the years of hunger may have left them bloodless against these new enemies. And if they succumb to Bolshevism now, as Russia did, who knows what else may yet fall a victim to this relentless scourge of civilization?

War Poems

THE LITTLE MARSHAL and other poems by Owen E. McGillicuddy, a Canadian newspaper man and poet, is one of the most pleasing little books we have seen for many a day. "The Sons of Caesar Serve," which drew much praise when published in LESLIE'S, is likely to maintain a high place among the outstanding poetry of the war.

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The Melting-Pot

The influenza epidemic in Greater New York cost 20,000 lives.

German profiteers who have been hoarding food are dumping their stocks on the market at half prices.

Swedish bread two-thirds flour and one-third spruce-wood flour is said to be well-tasting and digestible.

The national debt of the United States figures up at \$160; Great Britain's \$600; France's \$678, and Italy's, \$275 per capita.

A British medical expert believes that small-pox will be a source of danger when peace comes and demobilization of the great armies begins.

Preparations are making for a nationwide campaign January 12-19 next to raise \$30,000,000 for the relief of war refugees in western Asia.

A soldier on the way to France joined the Methodist Episcopal Church at Sellersburg, Indiana, recently, by proxy, his wife going to the altar in his stead.

A new trial was awarded to a condemned murderer at St. Albans, Vermont, because a jurymen had made a bet on the outcome of the case before he was drawn for duty.

Four of the Japanese ships chartered to the United States Shipping Board in exchange for steel ship plates and shapes for Japanese shipyards were found to be unseaworthy.

In Germany recently out of 17,000 spinning and weaving mills, only 70 were running at high pressure; 1,400 boot and shoe factories had been amalgamated into 300; only 15 oil works were operating out of 720, and in the silk industry the spools had been reduced from 45,000 to 2,500.

The Chicago Socialist party at a big mass meeting recently expressed a determination to promote Bolshevism in the United States. Its speakers used the German language freely, one of them being Victor Berger, Congressman-elect from Milwaukee. Berger said the red flag was bigger than the Stars and Stripes.

President William H. Barr, of the National Founders Association, alleges that the United States Employment Service, under the Department of Labor, claiming to be non-partisan, has opened employment offices throughout the country, appointing as their managers, in numerous instances, the officers of labor unions who discriminate against the open shop, while trade unionism represents only 8 per cent. of the workers of the country. He demands a dissolution of the agreement between politics and unionism at the expense of industry, and that in the new peace era the manufacturers should not be asked to surrender the open shop.

Let the people think!

Caesar's Triumph Up-to-date

Continued from page 718

tainingly show the methods and results of their efficient and benevolent efforts.

All the trophies shown, of whatever character, have a triple significance and a triple value—they are mementoes of the lands in whose behalf we offered our best and dearest; they are mementoes of the courage, the dash and daring of our Liberty boys; and they are bitter proofs of the merciless ingenuity of a barbarous foe.

The exhibit of trophies is a natural development. The Committee on Public Information, through its chairman, George Creel, first reached the people of the nation by the printed word. Then, under the supervision of Director Charles S. Hart of the Division of Films, it added motion-pictures and still-pictures of the war, sending them to all corners of the earth. This led to a desire on the part of the public to see the actual machinery of war and the treasured prizes of victory. A number of trophies were gathered in an exposition given in Baltimore early in the year, and later a larger collection was shown on the Pacific Coast. A Bureau of Expositions was established and in September the War Exposition, largely augmented, was presented in Chicago, where nearly two million people visited Grant Park in two weeks, the average daily at-

tendance being largely in excess of that of the Chicago World's Fair.

The impression made by the exposition was a marked one. It had the attraction of a circus and the effect of a sermon. The great throngs that passed continuously through the entrance way were made up of happy, entertainment-seeking people, drawn by the music of the bands and the waving of the flags. The same throngs emerged from the exposition, thoughtful, quiet, impressed. The seriousness of war had been brought home to them. They were ready to buy bonds, savings stamps, to aid the Red Cross and other war agencies, to do their utmost for victory.

Following the Chicago exposition the trophies were scattered throughout the United States to assist in making successful the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign by their patriotic appeal. Then they were reassembled in Cleveland, November 16th to 24th, a still larger exposition, many new trophies having been added from the other side. From Cleveland the trophies went to Pittsburgh, then to Cincinnati, both cities making unusual preparations for their reception and exploitation. Another Allied war exposition opened at Waco, Texas, on November 2d, and was scheduled to visit other Western cities.

The Lorelei

There once was a siren with long golden hair
Who lived on an isle in the Rhine,
Who lured to destruction the fishermen there
With a cruel and vicious design.

She sang of the kisses she'd give to the bold
Who dared to come near to her side,
And she promised caresses and silver and gold,
And she knew very well that she lied.

But closer and closer the fishermen came
Till their boats on the dark rocks were tossed,
But her's was only a vampire's game,
So the poor simple creatures were lost.

Now, lately, a siren sat by the Rhine,
Many lovers she lured from afar,
For she seemed to the duped ones gracious and fine,
And the name of the lady was War.

The Kaiser had wooed her for many a year,
For he thought he would share in her spoils,
But his hopes gave way to a terrible fear,
For at last he was caught in her toils.

And just like the fishermen long, long ago,
By the Lorelei robbed of all sense,
Both he and his armies were wrecked with the blow
On the rocks of the Allied defense.

FRANCES STUART.



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Punish Germany's Criminals

By CHARLTON BATES STRAYER

ALL the world, except Germany, stands aghast at the crimes Germany has committed during the past four and a half years. I have searched the dispatches, but as yet have failed to find a single word of repentance coming from a German source. Germany's representatives signed the armistice terms imposed upon them, but ever since Germany has been whining that the Allies were trying to starve her, and has sought to have the terms modified in certain essentials. There has been not one suggestion of regret for awful crimes perpetrated, but only sentimental appeals to mitigate the terms of surrender dictated by a generous foe. Albert Ballin, the late head of the Hamburg-American Steamship Line, who had intimate business and personal relations with many prominent Americans before the war, before his recent suicide wrote a letter to the *Neue Wiener Zeitung* in which he said

Germany is defeated, but the lesson of defeat will not be complete until those guilty of precipitating the war, and of the crimes in the conduct of the war, are punished. The victors are not demanding vengeance. Had revenge been the goal of America and the Allies they would not have let Germany off so easily when she threw up her hands as her own territory was about to be invaded. Revenge would have called for the laying waste of the countryside and the destruction of towns in the same fashion that the Hun had wrought in France. It would have meant the extermination of the German people in the same way Teuton and Turk had sought to wipe out the Armenian people. Revenge means to visit upon the enemy the same things when you get him in your power that the enemy visited upon you in the day of his power. America and the Allies did not fight in that spirit, and will not



The sinking of the *Lusitania* was the greatest single factor in bringing on the war between the United States and Germany. By Germany's course in drowning women and children she sacrificed the goodwill of the United States, and opened the eyes of the American people to the brutality of her national philosophy. This and similar acts now react upon the German people as they seek sympathy in their terrible plight; and one more great proof is written in the book of history that the way of the transgressor is hard.

the armistice conditions were much more moderate than might have been expected. "We need only to think," said he, "of what our terms would have been had we been victors. We should have demanded occupation of Paris and London, and we would have dictated peace in Buckingham Palace and annexed the entire continent from the Ural Mountains to the Bay of Biscay."

There would be much more hope of Germany being received again into the confidence of the world, if instead of whining about the hardness of the armistice terms, there was acknowledgment of the nation's guilt in starting the war, the illegal and brutal use of the submarine, the numberless violations of the usages of war, and the announcement of a purpose to punish the leaders responsible for these things. Lord Reading, who has been mentioned as one of the British peace delegates, points out in a recent speech that Germany gave way, not because she had changed her views but because she was absolutely beaten, that she has yet to show change of heart, and until that takes place she must be watched. France, who has lived in direct contact with the German menace for half a century and who has suffered as England has not in this war, is unable as yet to see evidence of a regenerated Germany. The French view, expressed by the *Paris Figaro*, is that France is willing to help feed the Teuton but not to trust him yet. No nation that has such a mountain of guilt against it can expect to be trusted until repentance is shown and restitution is made.

now mar the peace with the element of revenge. But we do demand, in the name of justice, that Germany's guilty leaders shall be punished. To let them go scot free would be a travesty upon justice, and would establish a precedent that however stupendous and shocking a nation's crimes might be in time of war, the leaders responsible for ordering these crimes need have no fear of being held to account for them.

The arch offender is the ex-Kaiser of Germany. The world holds him responsible for bringing on this war, in order to satisfy his personal greed, and that of his house, for world power, and in Paris a demand for his extradition is being considered. He might have stopped the extermination of Christian Armenia, but the evidence points to his having inspired and encouraged it. The blood of 10,000,000 human beings sacrificed in the past four years is laid at his door. It is a mockery of justice for such a man to be living in security in Holland. The best solution of the ex-Kaiser's case would be for the German people to demand his return, put him on trial and pass sentence upon him. That can hardly be expected, however. The next best method would be his trial by an international tribunal. So long as he is at large he is a potential menace to the peace of the world. At the same time the former Kaiser is tried his eldest son, who looks upon war as the sport of kings, should be brought to justice along with countless other high officers of the Imperial German Empire.

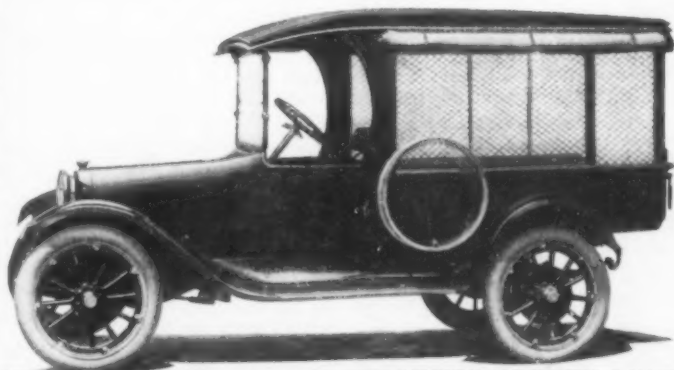
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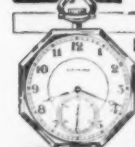
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A Breeze from the Canadian Front

LESLIE'S readers will recall a letter with accompanying poem: "Where do I sleep next?" from Private Frank Proudfoot Jarvis of the First Battalion, Canadian Mounted Rifles, France, which was published in our issue of June 24th last.

The following also, written to his brother, Paul Jarvis, of New York, indicates that Private Jarvis's cruise of humor was still undepleted in its supply in the closing days of the fighting.

ON-THE-SWAT.

Young (?) fellow-my-lad:

If you cannot locate the above on the map, no use your wirelesing Von Wonderbug, as he can only reply: "On the swat all over the map." And that will be that *para avis* a hun truth.

As you must know, the Canadians have been nibbling at the Limburger line for quite a while and one morning, about the middle of August, they took such a bite that it looked as if we would go through to the Rhine(d) on t'other side. That night I crawled into a cave, like a bear on all fours, as Fritz's bombing squadrons were certainly dropping some cruel stuff. It reminded me of a coal cart—they seemed to pull out the tail board and dump their load and then go back for more. When I wriggled out of my den in the morning I found myself surrounded by dead Fritzes. I had been sleeping (?) in Hunland or, rather, what in their monumental conceit they believed to be such for all time.

I have had little time to write, being on the hike ever since the big push started. Sometimes I am on the road all night and getting a few hours' sleep during the day and again I am on the road all day and sleeping in the ditch or in a field at night, but everybody happy and no complaints, for we surely have Fritz's number. Tonight, however, I am billeted in a deserted residence in what was a picturesque and quaint old city, till the vandals left their blight upon it. I passed thousands of prisoners, looking like a pack of cowed hyenas, on my way in here.

I think it was the Shilling Prince who said that it took fleets of transports to carry the Canadians across but that one row-boat would be sufficient to ferry back all that would be left of them. I am going to tell him that he was a bum prophet when I meet him in Berlin.

Word has just come down the lines of more great work by the Sammies. The "dis-United States" was another bad guess of the Potsdam fools. There is glory enough for all in the big show and there is no doubt of the peppy and intrepid doughboys taking on their full share. We hurrah for them as brothers in arms.

In one of your letters you ask several questions and among them: What do we do to kill time? I passed the buck along

to a Heinie in his cage and he sputtered: "I don't notice dot is vat you have been killing already."

The raining of such questions as yours caused the muse to rise and I enclose a (verbal) picture of the enraged torrent breaking the dikes. I put it in rhyme to forestall your denouncing it as blank verse.

"Hey there, Serjeant!"

What do I do next?"

I've groomed many horses and fed them their hay, I've cleaned out the stables and ridden all day, I've done horse-line pickets all night in the rain, I've led horses down and helped load them on train, I've been hors de combat when the horses stampeded, I've been Johnny-on-the-spot wherever I'm needed, I've acted as brakeman for transport limbers, I've loaded up wagons with dug-out timbers, I've done all sorts of sanitary fatigues, I've plodded through mud for leagues upon leagues, I've peeled the potatoes and dished up the hash, I've swabbed army dishes and hung out the wash, I've dug in the trenches and strung the barbed wire, I've chopped and hauled wood for a hot kitchen fire, I've carved up the bacon and bagged up the spud, I've carried rations down trenches through water and mud.

I've put up the tea and the jam for the troops, I've rustled munitions for dozens of groups, I've laid down the rails for the narrow gauge jigger, I've hoisted the sandbags—forefinger on trigger, I've been guard-of-honor to his majesty the King, I've stood to "attention" for good General Byng.

Few civilians know what duties a soldier may have to perform when on active service; in fact, the soldier himself cannot guess it out from day to day. When I exchanged mufti for khaki, in February, 1915, I thought all I would have to do would be to fight, eat and sleep—when I could, with, of course, such side shows as drills, parades, bombing practice, guard duty and numerous other antics that make a soldier's life one long round of pleasure and—annoyance. I have had three and one-half years of disillusionment, but no kick coming, and, in trotting parlance, still going strong—tail over the dashboard.

The slogan "work or fight" is revised in the war zone and becomes "Fight and work," and when a fellow is up among the bing-bangs the best nerve tonic is to be very busy at one or both. Those who aspire to enact the rôle of a poached egg expecting to be billeted on a comfy piece of toast had better apply for a job at the "Hotel des Enfants" and not at a recruiting station.

In my dreams I am sometimes a Jerusalem pony with field kitchens in my saddlebags and at others I am a hump-backed ship of the desert taking aboard the last straw.

Then I turn over and grunt:

L'Envoi

I've done every duty no soldier should shun To put the kibosh on the damnable Hun, I've done the foregoing with a heart and a will, To annihilate that demon—old Kaiser Bill.

Shows in New York

ATTRACTIONS TO WHICH YOU MAY SAFELY TAKE YOUR DAUGHTER

Aeolian Hall	Concerts	Leading artists in recitals	Lyceum	Daddies	Bachelors and kiddies
Astor	Little Simplicity	Musical play	Lyric	The Unknown	Genuine thriller
Belmont	The Little Brother	Walker Whiteside in new drama	Miller	Daddy Long-Legs	Ruth Chatterton in comedy
Booth	Be Calm, Camilla	Delightful whimsicality	New Amsterdam	The Girl Behind the Gun	Brisk musical show
Carnegie Hall	Concerts and lectures	Music by leading organizations and soloists, and New-man travel talks	Park	Opera Comique	Good singers in repertory
Central	Forever After	Alice Brady in romantic play	Payhouse	Home Again	Riley's poems dramatized
Cohan	By Pigeon Post	English war play	Plymouth	Redemption	John Barrymore in colorful Tolstoi drama
Cohan & Harris	Three Faces East	Ingenious spy play	Republic	Roads of Destiny	O. Henry dramatized
Comedy	A Place in the Sun	New comedy	Selwyn	The Crowded Hour	New drama
Cort	The Better 'Ole	Bairnsfather humor	Shubert	The Betrothal	Sequel to the "Blue Bird"
Criterion	Three Wise Fools	Sensational comedy	39th Street	The Long Dash	Stirring melodrama
Maxine Elliott	Tea for Three	Exceptionally witty	Vanderbilt	The Matinee Hero	Leo Ditrichstein
Empire	The Saving Grace	Cyril Maude in comedy	Vieux Colombier	Romersholt	Fine acting in French
48th Street	The Big Chance	Willard Mack melodrama			
44th Street	Classical repertory	Robert Mantell			
Gaiety	Lightnin'	Delightful character play			
Globe	The Canary	Musical comedy			
Hippodrome	Everything	Immense spectacle			
Hudson	Friendly Enemies	Play about loyalty			
Liberty	Gloriana	Colorful musical comedy			
Longacre	Nothing But Lies	Willie Collier in lively farce			

RATHER MORE SOPHISTICATED

Belasco	Tiger, Tiger!	Frances Starr
Bijou	Sleeping Partners	French spice
Broadhurst	Ladies First	Nora Bayes in musical show
Casino	Sans-Time	Timid opera
Harris	The Riddle	Bertha Kalich
Woman		
Winter Garden	Sinbad	Al Jolson and last year's success

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Military Foot Work

By JOHN B. HUBER, A. M., M. D.

MANY of us feel that feet won the war. Anyway, they "went a long way" toward winning it, and there are three million American soldiers who will do splendid educational work in the care of feet. Painful feet are often incorrectly attributed either to rheumatism or to fallen arch. In the former does indeed in many cases lie the reason. And the rheumatism in its turn may have for its source some infection focus in the nose or the throat or in a tooth cavity or elsewhere in the body. Also in some cases the fallen arch is to blame. But there are other causes. A military surgeon examined 500 enlisted men and found hardly thirty per cent. of them with really normal feet. Above seventy per cent. were wearing ill-fitting shoes and presented a choice assortment of corns, fissures, bunions, ingrowing nails, hammer toes, overriding toes, crowded, jammed and shapeless toes. There are those having *pes equinus* (horse foot); and in sixty per cent. of the men the first toe was crowded out of its natural alignment—*hallux valgus* (in the high brow), most torturing on the march.

Before a march all men with any foot soreness should report for examination; and they should be regularly inspected. Greasing and soaping the feet will prevent much soreness. A neutral grease, like mutton tallow, is preferable to soap (except for cleansing); the latter sometimes assists perspiration and so leads to foot softening. The feet may be toughened by being soaked in a warm solution of alum (a teaspoonful to the pint), or of common salt (a tablespoonful to the pint); or vigorously anointed with a zinc ointment containing five per cent. of tannin. A grain of permanganate of potash, will help some when it comes to that, shall we say, fetid odor. Also a powder of talc 87 parts, starch 10 parts and salicylic acid three parts, sifted from a dredging box into the shoes, helps considerably, when it comes to perspiration.

Generous strips of adhesive zinc plaster applied to the affected parts will give the same protection as will a leather glove to the hand used in frictional work. Blisters should be punctured with a needle passed through a flame; then, the fluid having ebbed away, an adhesive plaster over all. Trim nails square across and not too near the quick. Neglected corns or bunions, infested nails and the like should receive attention.

Wash the feet every night, paying especial attention to the surfaces between the toes. But no long soaking, which softens them and leads to blisters. The feet are thoroughly dried and powder dusted, if necessary, before socks are again drawn on. If enough water cannot be had, wiping with a dry or moist cloth will do. Woolen socks are far more preferable in winter, cotton in summer. Thin wool or fine merino may be had. Or a thin cotton sock under a fine wool. It is important that all socks should fit properly.

The soles of the boots should be thick, broad enough to project all around the upper, but not too heavy. The heel broad, flat and low; the shoe square at the toe or slightly rounded on the outer side. Inside the shoe no rough seam or projections, to cause chafing and blistering.

Shoes well greased will be more supple and impervious to water. A splendid greasing mixture is a half pound of shoemaker's dubbing, in a half pint each of linseed oil and a solution of India rubber. The India rubber solution is affected by gentle heat—but beware of the naked flame, for the naphtha in the India rubber ingredient is very inflammable.

Preliminary toughening of the skin; the use of foot powder when necessary, adhesive plaster to threatening areas, daily cleansing—twice a day on the march; and the prompt submitting of real trouble to the surgeon; such are the right measures.



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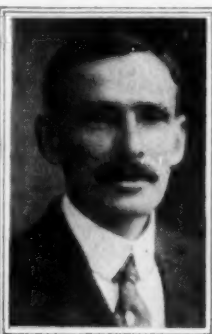
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Jasper's Hints to Money-Makers



J. R. HORNADY
Formerly managing editor of the Birmingham (Ala.) News, and now the efficient health commissioner of Birmingham. He won wide reputation by the promptness with which he stamped out an epidemic of influenza in his city.



C. F. KELLEY
of New York, who was recently elected president of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, to succeed John D. Ryan, then Second Assistant Secretary of War, in especial charge of the aircraft production.



NORBONNE P. GATLING
Vice-President of the Chatham & Phenix National Bank of the City of New York, a financier of high repute, recently made a member of the Executive Council of the American Bankers' Association.

NOTICE.—Subscribers to *LESLIE'S WEEKLY* at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their weekly and to answers to inquiries on financial questions and, in emergencies, to answer by telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit \$5 directly to the office of *LESLIE'S* in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A three-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York. Anonymous communications will not be answered.

EVERY cloud has a silver lining, we are told. While much depends on whether constructive policies shall be followed at Washington, the outlook will improve as conditions become more settled. I believe they will settle rapidly because everything points to a higher appreciation among legislators of the splendid work our captains of industry, our railroad managers and commercial and financial leaders have done for the winning of the war.

The public is entertaining an entirely different and far more favorable attitude toward Big Business than it has entertained before. This is one of the most wholesome and encouraging signs of the times. It means, like the Hohenzollerns and Hapsburgs, the demagogues, muck-rakers and yellow journalists are to be stripped of power and relegated to the oblivion which they have long deserved.

It is a good sign when a leading Democratic newspaper of the type of the New York World says: "What the hour of peace demands as insistently as the crisis of war, in the matters of expenditure and liberty, is soberness and caution, with an eye single to the welfare of the free-born American people, who must pay and pay and pay, but who will pay with greater cheerfulness if they are actually free. The habit of war must not become the habit of peace."

It is encouraging to find a man with such experience as Judge Gary of the Steel Corporation predicting continuous prosperity in this richest of all countries, possessing one-third or more of the total wealth of the world, and saying, "If industry is protected and fostered in accordance with its merits, the war burden surely, even though gradually, will be lifted." Judge Gary adds that, according to the experience of the last few years, "there will be a disposition on the part of those in authority to assist rather than to attack business effort. Legislation and

administration will be founded on ascertained conditions, deficiencies and requirements. Both capital and labor will be protected and rewarded."

On the other hand, a tone of dissent is manifested in the sharp and well-deserved criticism of the Federal Railroad Administration by S. Davies Warfield in his address before the Southern Land Congress in Savannah, when he bluntly declared that the evident intentions of President Wilson, as stated to Congress when the Government took over the roads, "have not been followed by those who operate them." He criticized the railroad administration for not availing itself of the experienced and trained ability of those who had been managing the railroads for their security holders. The public is paying nearly twice the former passenger rates and a heavy increase in freight rates. It does not forget that the Interstate Commerce Commission persistently refused to permit these increases and said they were not justified.

Everybody is interested in the business outlook. J. Ogden Armour, whose vision is as clear-headed as that of his famous father, is quoted as saying, "There will be a big trade for the next four years." But he added, "I do not think food prices will decline much for four years." President L. F. Swift, of Swift & Co., does not anticipate the readjustment of values as to livestock and wages until production has caught up with consumption, which will require a year or two after the declaration of peace. President John F. Miller, of the Westinghouse Airbrake Co., says, "There is no reason to anticipate a reduction in the volume of business during 1919." President F. N. Hoffstad, of the Pressed Steel Car Company, forecasts "a large and increasing demand for our products, not alone from the suspended and accumulated demands due to the war, but from foreign countries whose



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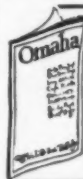
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Under This Heading

"Free Booklets for Investors"

on the opposite page, you will find a descriptive list of valuable booklets and circulars of information which will be of great value in arranging your investments to produce maximum yield with safety. A number of them are prepared especially for the smaller investor and the "beginner in investing."

stocks of our products have been completely exhausted."

As my readers know, I have persistently urged them for the past six months to buy the best of bonds and stocks so freely offered and apparently without takers. Those who were ready with cash to patronize the stock market at the opening of the war, four years ago, and who had patience to hold on to their securities, have made some remarkable profits.

I speak particularly of purchasers of Atlantic Gulf common around 6, who could have sold at the high price of 140 and who can realize now better than par. The purchasers of Central Leather at 28 could have realized 100 points profit; of Crucible Steel at 15, could have sold at par; of Distillers bought at 12 years ago could have realized six times this figure; and of Mercantile Marine at 7, at fifteen times what they paid. Observe that the industrials gave the greatest opportunities for a speculative profit, some of the rails selling at a lower price today than they did at the opening of the war four years ago.

The United States and Japan come out of this great war with the best outlook of any of the nations. We have only to conserve our resources and pursue a constructive policy to retain a foremost place in the commercial, industrial and financial world for all time to come.

M. MADISONVILLE, OHIO: Crown Oil is quoted as low as 11c. That seems to tell the tale.

N. MARQUETTE, MICH.: I do not advise purchase of Big Lodge Copper or Amer. Ventura Oil, both being highly speculative.

H. GALLITZIN, PA.: My preferences in the list of excellent railroad stocks which you submit are So. Pac., No. Pac. and New York Central.

G. NEW YORK, N. Y.: The sure way to get copies of LESLIE'S is to subscribe for the paper at the home office. See note at the head of my department.

D. PATCHOGUE, N. Y.: If you dispose of your trust company stock to good advantage, it would be reasonably safe to invest the proceeds in Corn Products pfd. and U. S. Steel pfd.

B. NEW HAVEN, CONN.: A beginner with \$800 to invest had better not risk it on highly speculative mining stocks like Alaska Gold. Buy good bonds and industrial stocks.

W. DUBOIS, PA.: Penn-Mex. Oil Company has extensive properties in Mexico, a large production, and its outlook is promising. The company is a S. O. subsidiary, but has not yet paid a dividend.

R. BROOKLYN, N. Y.: A broker promoting the sale of Penn-Virginia Coal and Coke Corporation has been identified with other flotation which have not turned out well. Better buy a stock that has already made good.

F. BROWNSBURG, IND.: With \$2,000 to \$5,000 it would seem better to place a part of it in securities having a ready market in case you need your funds. Local companies usually do not afford such an opportunity.

H. KUTLAND, VT.: The Great Eastern Paper Co. was incorporated in 1917. Its statement of earnings seems to be largely estimates. The preferred stock looks like a business man's purchase. It is not so desirable as Beth. Steel 8% pfd., Pierce-Arrow pfd., U. S. Rubber first pfd., or Superior Steel first pfd.

E. DEXTER, MAINE: President Smith of the United States Light & Heat Co. reports that the company has suffered from curtailment of the auto business by the War Board. With removal of restrictions it should now do better. Its latest reports did not show earnings that justified dividends.

K. RICHMOND, VA.: Anglo-Amer. Oil is an excellent purchase both for speculation and investment. Chile Copper's output is increasing, and the outlook for the stock has improved, but the coppers are a gamble. Freeport Texas Company is in strong hands and the stock makes satisfactory returns.

P. PITTSBURG, PA.: Western Maryland Company's gross earnings increase, but taxes and operating expenses also grow larger, so that the net shrinks. If with return of peace there should be a lessening of taxes and a lowering of operating costs the road would be greatly benefited.

M. NEW YORK, N. Y.: The property of the Burt Copper & Zinc Mining Co. is leased and operated by Anaconda, which owns a large amount of B. C. & Z. Mining stock. The company has paid an initial dividend of 50 cents and is expected to pay another. Earnings are increasing and the outlook warrants holding your shares.

O. PITTSBURG, PA.: The literature of the Glen Oil Producing Company is of the kind usually put out by promoters of highly speculative companies. The prediction of a price of \$5 or \$10 for shares now offered at 20 cents is so absurdly wild that no conservative investor will be attracted by it. Don't risk your money on oil stocks that pay no dividends.

B. MCKINNEY, TEX.: Many oil companies in the United States have started to pay dividends, only to cease payments after a few months. Castle Oil and Gas Company's statements have a familiar ring. Until the company has proved its ability to keep up dividends for a long time, its stock will continue to be a speculation.

D. PUNXSUTAWNEY, PA.: Your plan of borrowing

money at 6 per cent. and investing in good stocks or bonds, or buying income-producing property, might work out well if you were careful in your purchases and bought outright. The danger in borrowing in order to go still further into debt is that you may over-extend your resources and get into difficulties in case of emergency, and it is the unexpected that happens.

M. BELFAST, ME.: For a poor man many stocks are better than Amer. Marconi, still in the speculative stage. The company's business is growing and it paid an initial dividend of 5 per cent. on par (\$5) in August last, the first since its only former dividend, paid in 1913. Until the company is a seasoned dividend-payer leave the stock alone. More attractive issues are Reo Motor, U. S. Steamship, and Anglo-Amer. Oil, all dividend-payers.

K. MEDINA, OHIO: The preferred stocks of the leading railroad and industrial corporations are reasonably safe purchases, even in face of possible serious financial readjustments due to peace. Atna is not strictly "a good buy." It is still speculative, with possibilities. Midvale and Col. F. & I. seem to some extent to have discounted the effects of peace, and as both companies are flourishing, their stocks would on further stiff reactions be excellent business men's purchases.

M. PINE BLUFF, ARK.: Kennecott as a dividend-payer would look better to an investor with \$1,800 than Corn Prod. common, not yet on the dividend list. But mining stocks are very uncertain. The more that is taken from a mine the less remains. An industrial or railroad stock ought to increase in value with expansion of business. Corn Prod. is earning more than sufficient to pay a dividend of 5% or 6%, but until the Government suit is settled dividends are doubtful. A safer thing would be the preferred around par, paying 7%.

A. MILTON, PA.: The prices of Del. & Hudson, Lehigh Valley and Union Pacific have weakened a little from the figures you give, which makes them more attractive purchases. All are sterling stocks, and the net yield in each case is pretty nearly the same. Union Pacific is the strongest and best, both from an investment and a speculative standpoint. The next dividend on Del. & Hud. will be payable about December 20, on Lehigh Valley about January 5 and on Union Pacific about January 1, so the dividends do not at present affect the market price. These stocks are all reasonably safe, but you might also consider the preferred stock of leading industrial organizations.

D. COLUMBIA, TENN.: The general opinion is that the 10% dividend on Beth. B. can hardly be maintained after the war, but it may be a good speculation for you to even up. Amer. Smelting is a sterling stock and it would seem advisable to even up on this also. It would be well to hold So. Pac. and Southern preferred, even though you could take a profit at present market prices. International Agricultural Corporation preferred is an excellent speculation as it is paying 5% and could pay the full dividend of 7% while there is 38% of arrears due the holders of the stock. Republic Steel is a good business man's purchase at present, although one must consider that steel is not now protected by a tariff and foreign competition may be severe.

New York, November 30, 1918. JASPER.

Free Booklets for Investors

Joseph E. Thomas & Co., Inc., Third Avenue and Spring Street, Seattle, Washington, offer 7 per cent. mortgages based on improved Seattle property. A list of these loans will be supplied on request.

L. R. LATROBE & Co., 111 Broadway, New York, specialize in Oklahoma Producing and Refining stock. A circular containing details of the opportunity this issue offers may be obtained on request. The situation in the business and financial world is well interpreted every week by the well-known Bache Review. All investors should read it. Free on application to J. S. Bache & Co., members New York Stock Exchange, 42 Broadway, New York.

How to judge the merits of public utility bonds is shown in a booklet entitled "Essentials of a Standard Public Utility Bond," issued by the National City Company, National City Bank Building, New York. A copy of this useful publication will be furnished to any investor on request for L-95.

The 7 per cent. preferred stock of the Carbo-Hydrogen Co. of America, an established concern, is being offered by Farson, Son & Co., members N. Y. Stock Exchange, 115 Broadway, New York, at a price below par and with a bonus of common stock. The company is earning more than 6 per cent. on common. Send to Farson, Son & Co. for Circular L.C.N.

One needs only \$10 to become an investor. With that sum a \$100, or baby bond, may be bought on the partial payment plan. The remainder may be paid for at the rate of \$5 a month. A complete list of baby bond offerings and booklet H-4, "Partial Payment Plan," will be sent to any applicant by John Muir & Co., specialists in odd lots, 61 Broadway, New York.

An investment list of attractive 6 per cent. first mortgage real estate serial gold bonds has been prepared by the Federal Bond & Mortgage Co., 90 E. Griswold Street, Detroit, Mich. The issues are regarded as stable and safe and each is backed by new income-producing property appraised at twice the value of the bonds. Write to the company for its "Re-investment List."

Tax-free Iowa municipal bonds and Iowa first farm mortgages yielding good returns are recommended by the Bankers Mortgage Company, Des Moines, Iowa, as safe and stable. These issues come in denominations of \$50 to \$1,000 and may be bought on the part-payment plan. Write to the company for its interesting book, "Iowa Investments No. 4518," giving full particulars.

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Small investors are making increasing use of the twenty-payment plan of purchasing securities. One share and upward may be bought in this way. The initial sum required is moderate and dividends are credited to the buyer. An explanatory folder, 81-D, pointing out the merits of the method, will be mailed to any address by Slattery & Co., Inc., dealers in investment securities, 40 Exchange Place, New York.

Insurance Suggestions

OWING to the Federal Government's plan of insuring the lives of our soldiers and sailors, the War Risk Insurance Bureau at Washington has become the largest life insurance concern in the world. Up to November 3d, 4,000,000 officers and enlisted men had applied to it for \$36,000,000,000 of insurance at the Government's very low premium rates. This amount of business exceeds by far the total transactions of all the regular companies in the United States during the same period.

While the Government's excursion into life insurance was professedly a war emergency measure and designed to supplant the old pension system, there has been more or less apprehension in insurance circles that the Government will decide to make this a permanent feature of its activities. Possibly it may do so, so far as concerns its own employees, military, naval and perhaps civil, but it would be a most undesirable thing if the Government decided on selling insurance to the public in general. That would tend to destroy a legitimate private business which has been brought to the highest degree of efficiency, both as regards methods of operation and assurance of reasonable cost to insureds. The Government cannot make a profit on policies unless it charges prevailing premium rates, established after long experience by the leading and competing companies, and if it charges less it will suffer a loss which must be made up by the taxpayers, and will be doling out charity to the insured. This is unbusiness-like and un-American and the sentiment of the nation will not sustain it. Only those who favor governmental paternalism in every branch of life will approve of it.

The tendency of the Government to grasp control of everything has grown startlingly since the war began, but this is bound to be arrested when peace is thoroughly assured. There is a reaction coming against an over-centralizing policy which commits to the charge of incompetent or demagogic politicians interests that only expert ability can conduct properly and rationally.

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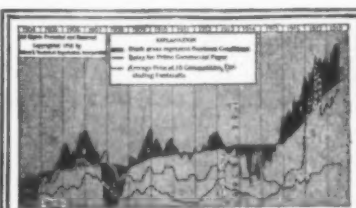
W. RICHMOND, VA.: You are wise in considering health and accident insurance in addition to your life policy. The "Two Hartfords," and also the Travellers, all of Hartford, Conn., are thoroughly responsible.

L. MALONE, N. Y.: You are correct in your estimate of the strength and reliability of the New York Life Insurance Company. Apply to any agent of the company or to the main office in New York for detailed information regarding policies and rates.

F. BRIDGEPORT, CONN.: The influenza epidemic caused heavier losses to some insurance companies than if they had insured our soldiers who were killed in the war. This emphasizes the need of life insurance for civilians. Don't put off for a day your application for a policy. Shun the assessment concerns and apply to a good old-line organization.

M. WASHINGTON, D. C.: I do not advise insuring in any new company. The risk is too great. Out of twenty life insurance companies chartered in Illinois in the past few years, only one has had any success. Three are in receivers' hands and the others have been merged or abandoned, or are doing no business. Choose a long-established, prosperous company.

B. TOLEDO, OHIO: The Postal Life Insurance Co. is well established, and is under strict state supervision. Transacting business by mail alone, it saves the great expense of employing agents and gives its policyholders the benefit of this economy. Hence its low rate. For information about any form of policy write to the Company at its address, 511 Fifth Avenue, New York, asking for insurance particulars as mentioned in LESLIE'S for November 30. Also state your full name, occupation and date of birth.



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| <input type="checkbox"/> STATIONARY ENGINEER | <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial Law |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Marine Engineer | <input type="checkbox"/> GOOD ENGLISH |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ship Draftsman | <input type="checkbox"/> Teacher |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECT | <input type="checkbox"/> Common School Subjects |
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| <input type="checkbox"/> Architectural Draftsman | <input type="checkbox"/> CIVIL SERVICE |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Concrete Builder | <input type="checkbox"/> Railway Mail Clerk |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Structural Engineer | <input type="checkbox"/> AUTOMOBILE OPERATING |
| <input type="checkbox"/> PLUMBING AND HEATING | <input type="checkbox"/> Auto Repairing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sheet Metal Worker | <input type="checkbox"/> Navigation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Textile Overseer or Supt. | <input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE |
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Readers' Guide and Study Outline

Edited by DANIEL C. KNOWLTON, Ph.D.

Weekly Suggestion. This issue calls attention to the significance of the Allied victory and its promise of far-reaching changes in Europe and Africa (pp. 720-721). A comparison might be drawn between the probable rearrangement of this territory in the event of Germany's success and those suggested by the map. (See also Dr. Strayer's article, p. 720.) The after-the-war problems of other days might be compared with those suggested by some of this material, e.g., that to be found on p. 715 and in the article on Germany's food problem, p. 709. The navy and our merchant marine (p. 711 and p. 726) might be taken up in this connection.

Half the World as It Is Likely to Be, pp. 720-721. Compare this map with conditions at the outbreak of the war, noticing (1) the relative number of republics, constitutional monarchies, etc., in 1914 and in 1918; (2) the territory possessed by England then and that held at the present time; (3) the number of divisions of Europe and Asia in 1914 and at present. How do these changes promote and hinder the formation of a league of nations? Do they make it harder or easier to carry out President Wilson's fourteen proposals? Which of these new arrangements do you approve? To which of these do you object and why? With this map before you sum up the advantages derived from the present war; the problems which it has created. Which do you regard as the most important? Enumerate the various questions suggested by this map which will be brought before the peace congress. Does this map show all the political changes that are likely to follow the present war? What about the other half of the world? What territory would you add, if any? Are there any other problems which are as serious as those illustrated by the map? Explain. What portion of the world's population is represented by this map? Of its resources? To what extent does the rest of the world depend upon this portion? How does the rest of the world compare with this in number of republics, etc.? Some of the problems involved in these boundary changes may be better appreciated by reading a book like Stoddard and Frank, *Stakes of the War* (Century).

Caesar's Triumph Up-to-Date, p. 718. Look up the details of a Roman triumph and note in what they took special pride. Did a Roman triumph give one a good idea of the difficulties which had been overcome and the magnitude of the undertaking? Which of the trophies shown here is the most interesting and why? How far do these throw light upon the nature of the triumph attained by the Allies? What would you add to those shown? What do you regard as the greatest achievement of the present war on the part of the Allies? of Germany? Would it be possible by means of a triumph to show what had actually been accomplished in the recent war? Why? Indicate some of the means by which this could be done. Is it worth doing? What were the objects sought by a triumph such as that of Caesar? How do these objects compare with those to be sought today? Can you mention any triumphs in history worthy of being compared with the recent victory of the Allies? For information as to a Roman triumph consult a book like Tucker, *Roman Life in the Days of Nero and St. Paul* (Macmillan), or Seignobos, *History of Ancient Civilization* (Scribner).

"Get the Enemy at Any Cost," Last Days of Fighting in the Argonne, pp. 712-713. Where was the Argonne? What changes has it undergone in the years of fighting? How important a section was it? Did the closing days of the fighting differ from the fighting earlier? When did the character of the fighting begin to change? Upon what did the success of the troops depend in these "closing days"? By what routes did the Germans retire? Try to show these on a map, marking the principal lines of their retreat. Where were the Allies when the armistice went into effect? Compare this retreat with some of the great retreats in history, for example Lee's retreat or Napoleon's from Moscow. How many miles had the Germans covered when the war closed?

When Germany Was Starving, p. 709. How much land was there in Germany available for food production? Where was it to be found? To what extent was Germany dependent upon the outside world for food when the war opened? When and why did she begin to feel the pinch of starvation? To what extent has food won the war? What were the weaknesses of Germany's food measures? How valuable and important was this work of the women? To what extent is the cultivation of the soil woman's work in Germany; in the United States? What is the food situation in Germany today? In this country? Among the Allies? Argue that Germany should or should not be supplied with food by the Allies. To what extent, if any, do the armistice conditions cover the food problem?

They Swept the U-Boat from the Seas, p. 711. Describe a destroyer, giving some idea of its actual size, appearance and equipment. What do you regard as its most characteristic features? What qualities must it possess to be most effective? How large a part have destroyers had in winning the war? How important a part of the navy are they? What plans, in your judgment, should be made for the navy now that the war is over? What has the war proved as to the effectiveness of navies? the advantages of small vessels as compared with large battle-ships? Argue that we should or should not maintain a large navy in the future. Note Secretary Daniels's position and his reasons for the same. To what extent is this a political question? What is meant by "freedom of the seas"? If accepted, what bearing will it have upon the navies of the world?

Women Workers, p. 715. In how many different occupations are these women employed? Are these openings likely to be permanent? Explain to what extent, if any, does their presence in industry complicate the labor problem? What has been the effect upon the employment of women of the sudden close of the war? To what extent are women employed in your town in occupations where they were not employed before? What effect is such employment likely to have upon woman suffrage? Is woman suffrage strongest in industrial States? Look up the history of the employment of woman in industry in a book like Bogart, *Economic History of the United States* (Longmans), and note the conditions which first brought her into industry and compare these with the demand today. Note the relative number of women employed before the war and compare it with the situation today.



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